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SPECIAL EXTRA

The Irish Times.

PRICE TWOPENCE. DUBLIN, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1926. VOL. LXVIII. NO. 21,737.

VIENNA BREAD
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Births, Marriages, and deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated), 3 lines, 20 words, 2/6; each additional line of 7 words, 8d.

Irish Times 'Phone Numbers.—Dublin 5036 and 3037; Belfast—17877; London—Central 4350. Belfast Office—139 Royal Avenue. London Office—89 Fleet Street.

ROLL OF HONOUR.
IN MEMORIAM.

O'SULLIVAN—In loving memory of District Inspector Philip J. O'Sullivan, Solicitor, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Florence O'Sullivan, 76 Upper Leeson street, who died 17th December, 1920.

O'SULLIVAN—In loving memory of my dear brother, Lieutenant Philip O'Sullivan, R.N.V.R., District Inspector, R.I.C., who gave his life 17th December, 1920. Inserted by Mrs. J. V. Quinn.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—December 14, 1926, at 30 Mornington road, Ranelagh, to Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Butler, a daughter.

CAMPBELL—December 14, 1926, at Undercrier House, the wife of Colin Algernon Campbell, a son.

LAUDNER—December 10, 1926, at Glenaby Nursing Home, Dublin, to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Laudner, Accra, Gold Coast, a daughter.

SMITH—December 7, 1926, at 29 Upper Mount street to Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, 8 Haddington road, a son (Edward Noel).

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSON and STEADMAN—December 8, 1926, at Holy Trinity Church, Castlemacadam, Avoca, by the Reverend G. Gibson Bolton, M.A., Samuel, third son of the late Samuel Johnson and of Mrs. Johnson, Bridge House, Avoca, to Katherine Nora, second daughter of the late Joseph Steadman, Mill Vale, Woodenbridge, County Wicklow.

DEATHS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this column will be found on Page 6.

BRANGAN—December 15, 1926, at her residence, Lanestown, Swords, Mary Brangan, dearly-beloved wife of Peter Brangan, to the inexpressible grief of her sorrowing husband, children, brothers and sisters, and large circle of friends. Remains were removed yesterday (Thursday) evening at 6 o'clock to St. Patrick's Church, Donlaghy. Requiem Mass at 11 o'clock this (Friday) morning. Funeral immediately afterwards to Swords.

CHAMBERS—December 15, 1926, at her residence, 5 O'Brien's place, Haddington road, Elizabeth Chambers. "Peace, perfect peace." Funeral to Mount Jerome 10.30 o'clock to-day.

CRAMMOND—November 24, 1926, at Vancouver, result of motor accident, Alex. E. Crammond (formerly of Dublin).

CUSACK—December 15, 1926, at his residence, Ballydonagh, Cloughjordan, Michael Egan. Office and High Mass, 10.30, at Barna Church to-morrow (Saturday) morning. Funeral immediately after to Kilcommon.

HENEBERY—December 14, 1926, in London, Geoffrey Heneberry (formerly of Ballinlaw, Slieve, near Waterford), in his 82nd year.

HINCH—December 15, 1926, at Celbridge, County Kildare, George Samuel, beloved husband of Ethel Hinch, youngest surviving son of the late William and Susan Hinch. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife, brothers and sisters, and a large circle of friends. "Thy will be done." Funeral to Christ Church, Celbridge, to-day (Friday) at 2 p.m., thence to Donacomper Cemetery.

LEDWICH—December 13, 1926, at Winchester, Hants, Frederick Francis Ledwich, Barrister-at-Law, son of the late William Ledwich, and grandson of Colonel L'Estrange, 3rd Buffs.

McGOWAN—December 15, 1926, at his residence, Cliffoney, Francis McGowan. Solemn Requiem Mass at 11.30 to-morrow (Saturday) morning, 18th. Funeral, Ahamlish, 2 o'clock.

O'NEILL—December 16, 1926, at his residence, 5 Wellington road, Ballsbridge, John O'Neill, at an advanced age. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and family. R.I.P. Funeral (strictly private) to-morrow to Glasnevin Cemetery. No flowers.

PALMER—December 3, 1926, at Blennerville, Tralee, Isabella, widow of the late Maurice Palmer, Banemore, County Kerry, and youngest daughter of the late Dr. Peet, Tralee.

PAYNE—December 16, 1926, at 29 Waterloo place, Elizabeth, dearly-beloved wife of Charles Payne. Funeral private. No flowers.

POPE—December 14, 1926, at her residence, Coolfin, Portlaw, County Waterford, Georgina M., daughter of the late George Moore, of Coolfin. Funeral will leave at 2 o'clock to-day (Friday) for Gulrush Churchyard.

STOKES—December 14, 1926, in Belgium, Kitty, only daughter of P. J. Stokes, Lisnegar, Temple Gardens, Rathmines. R.I.P.

IN MEMORIAM.

HEWITT—In ever-loving memory of our darling daughter, Dell (Delphine W.), taken to Heaven December 17, 1924.
Give or with-hold, let pain or pleasure be,
Enough to know that she's now safe with Thee.
M. and P.

HYLAND—Second Anniversary—In loving memory of our dear mother, Margaret Mary, who departed this life 17th December, 1924, at her residence, 10 Drumcondra Park.
May she dwell in peace for ever
In that blissful Home above,
In Thy Sacred Heart, dear Jesus,
In Thine own eternal love.
Inserted by her loving children.

O'DWYER—Third Anniversary—In fond remembrance of Margaret Mary (Mariette), loving child of William and Margaret O'Dwyer, 8 Wellington street, Kingstown.

STANLEY—In loving memory of Edward Alma, who died December 17th, 1917.

WARREN—In loving memory of our dear mother, Anne Warren, who departed from us on 17th December, 1905.

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MORRIS Cowley 1924 Two Seater, splendid order and condition, completely equipped; tax paid; owner driven; owner purchased new Morris Car.—G. A. Brittain, Ltd., 4/15 Lincoln place, Dublin. 13 E

MOTOR Car Bargains—Morris Cowley 2 Seater, 1924, £75; Citroen 1923 4 Seater, £65; Buick 1923 4 Seater, £70; Chevrolet 1923 Coupe, £95; Peugeot 6-7 Coupon, sailed only, £95; Clyno 1924 4 Seater, £95; Peugeot Saloon, 1925, as new, £175; Swift 1923 2 Seater, £70, and several others from £10 to clear.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green.

MOTOR Cars: must be Cleared—One Ford Tourer, one Renaboot, Ton Truck, Van, one each Morris 8 and 4 Seater, also small Rover; proof of any given and any trial.—M. and J. Dawson, Maynooth. 13 E

MORRIS Cowley 1925 Two Seater, fully equipped, for immediate Sale; offers. Ring "Dublin 816" for appointment to view, or write T 1952, this office. 15 A

MOTOR Mole Draining—Wanted, tenders per acre for Mole Draining, eighteen inches deep, Kilkenny neighbourhood.—Letters only, Major Poe, United Service Club, Dublin. 16 B

STUDEBAKER 4/5 Seater, in first class condition; electric light; £55.—Ashenhurst, Williams and Co., Ltd., 12/15 Talbot place, Dublin. 14 E

STANDARD Car for Sale, two seater, 10 h.p., in perfect running order. Seen Gresham Garage, Marine road, Dun Laoghaire. 16 B

TROJAN, 5 door model, on pneumatics; used for demonstration purposes only; perfect condition; £139. Seen at Ashenhurst, Williams and Co., Ltd., 12/15 Talbot place, Dublin. 14 E

1923 2 Seater Calthorpe for immediate Sale; in perfect condition, recently overhauled; can be seen any time. Apply Bailey, Son, and Gibson, Ltd., Dolphin's Barn.

1925 12 h.p. De Dion 3-5 Seater, mileage under 9,000, mechanically perfect; any trial; owner driven only; cost £540; £265 or offer.—31 Upper Pembroke street, Dublin. 14

1925 MORRIS Cowley, 4 seater, entirely owner driven, in perfect order; only done 7,000 miles; any trial.—Hall-Dare, Rathfarnham. 'Phone 64. 16 B

WANTED.

WANTED, 1925 1926 Car; small four seater preferred; must be cheap, in good condition; state price.—T 1893, this office. 13 E

WANTED immediately, light Two and Four Seaters.—Hood and Halpin, 10 Upper Dominick street. 15 A

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.

WANTED.

MOTOR Driver Wanted, heavy Leyland vehicle; 2 T 1866, this office. 15 E

Great Care is taken that Advertisements in all parts of this paper Appear Correctly; but no Liability is undertaken for any Error in or Omission of any Advertisement, and the Proprietors Reserve the Right to Omit or Alter any Advertisement. No Matter where or by Whom Accepted.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR SMALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(PREPAID).

12 Words or under, 1/-.
Every succeeding Word One Penny,
4 consecutive insertions FOR price of 3

This concession does not apply to Advertisements set in display form or placed contrary to our classification.]

Box Office address counts as three words if replies are to be called for at Head Office, or, if they are to be sent by post or called for at any Branch Office, as four words. Postage extra. Advertisements not prepaid are charged at a minimum of 3/- per insertion.

Publication of these Advertisements is not guaranteed on any particular day.

TRADE AND "MATRIMONIAL" ADVERTISEMENTS IN THESE COLUMNS 1/? PER LINE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ORIGINAL Testimonials should not be enclosed with Replies to Advertisements.

24/11/25

IRISH TIMES, LTD.,
WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
Telephone Nos. 5036—5037.
BRANCH OFFICES:
RATHMINES—Castlewood Avenue, 'Phone—Rathmines 951
BELFAST—139 Royal Avenue.....'Phone 1787
CORK—Queen's Marlboro' Street.....'Phone 1064
LONDON—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.....Central 4350
MANCHESTER—24 Market Place.....City 3084

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, Black Fur Glove, between Lower Baggot street and Kildare street; reward.—W 35, this office.

LOST Wednesday, Swan Fountain Pen, new, self filling; reward given.—W 6, this office. 15 A

LOST, Beaver Glove in vicinity of Grafton street. Finder rewarded 10/-, Upton Lodge, Templeogue road, Terenure.

LOST, Wednesday, about 2 o'clock, Black Cocker Spaniel, from Hopeton, Rathgar. Reward.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

THE COUNTY WESTMEATH COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION require from the 1st February to 31st July next for itinerant courses a Domestic Economy Instructress, possessing qualifications to satisfy the Department of Education, Technical Instruction Branch. Salary at the rate of £80 per annum, together with appropriate cost of living bonus, and usual locomotion expenses. Appointment will be subject to the approval of the Department and to the provisions of Section 71 of the Local Government Act, 1925, now continued up from July next, and with the salary-increments applicable to continuation appointments.

Applications, accompanied by evidence of qualifications and copies of testimonials, to reach the undersigned not later than 21st December.

M. CORCORAN,
Secretary to Committee.

Technical School, Mullingar.

AN opportunity occurs for an educated Man desirous of outdoor employment in Dublin. One used to interviewing preferred. Only those resident in Dublin and disengaged need apply. Write full particulars to W 39, this office.

COMPANION Help or Housekeeper (no cooking, including to semi-invalid); Gentlewoman, capable, strong, cheery; nursing knowledge; animal lover; driving; experienced traveller.—T 1549, this office. 3 X

DISPENSING with Reaction Coils—Amateur Wireless workers should see the simply-written Article, with diagram, in the Wireless Page of the "Weekly Irish Times." On sale to-day, price 2d.

ELECTRICIAN—Wanted, Electrician with thorough knowledge National Gas Engines and Suction Gas Producer Plant; must know electrical building repairs, including batteries, motors, switchboard.—James J. Stafford and Sons, Wexford. 14 D

HOW to take Flashlight Photographs—Amateur Photographers should see the new feature on Photography in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. At all newsagents, price 2d.

NOTICE.

IN addressing envelopes covering replies to advertisers in this paper great care should be taken to include the catch word, when same is given, after the Office Number, thus:—"Z 20, Housemaid," should be carefully written upon the envelope. T

LADIES, make money in your leisure; Eastern Prints sells at sight among friends, either sex.—W 50, this office.

PERSONS Wanted; good opportunity; all districts; exclose envelope.—Saunders (C2), 7 Nicholas-st., Bristol. 8 10

REQUIRED for Xmas Trade, Junior Profession Assistant. Apply, with references, Bailey, Pinhorn's, Ltd. 15 F

START a Business in Dairy, etc., from £1 upwards. Special attention to widows and beginners. Save living. Write for advice and list.—H. Lavalle, Dept. G., 143 Hounslditch, London, E.1. T

SMART Girls Wanted immediately for Printing and Developing; first class experience. Call 6 p.m., Octosa Studios, South King street. 15 E

WANTED, Upper Rathmines, Protestant Lady Assistant about 35, for elderly lady; strong for leaning on; references required.—B O 1692, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 15 E

WANTED, Painter's Working Foreman. Apply by letter, enclosing copies of references, W 47, this office. 16 B

WANTED, young Lady for Cash Desk with a knowledge of books. Apply 1b Upper Leeson street.

YOUTH Wanted, Shorthand Typist, General Office, Midlands; indoor; send references, terms, etc. Address "Z 2820, Youth" this office. 16 F

TYPEWRITING AND COPYING SERVICES.

ALL Expert Work—Manuscripts Typed rapidly, Confidential Correspondence, Circulars drafted, duplicated, despatched; Translations, Examinations Successful Pupils. 20 Dawson street. 'Phone 4557. 16 F

DUPLICATING and Facsimile Typewriting—Take your work to the most Famous Firm for the work in the world. Quick, accurate, reasonable. All Languages. Illustrations, Sketches, Plans.—Ronco Agency, 47 Lower Abbey street, Dublin. Wires—Ronco, Dublin. Tel. 1785. T

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS, OFFICIALS, SERVANTS, ETC.

POSITIONS VACANT.

WANTED for city Hotel experienced Hall Porter; state age, wages expected, indoor; enclose copy of reference.—T 1588, this office. 15 A

WANTED for Club near Dublin, smart Barmaid 23 years; apply with copies of references and state wages, "Z 2803, Barmaid," this office. 15 E

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

WANTED.

WANTED, Ford, Morris, or good Light Car, under £85. Particulars, price, W 32, this office. 16 F

£50 OFFERED, with a 1924 De Luxe Overland 5 Seater, splendid condition, in exchange for a smaller Car, late model.—T 1935, this office. 13 E

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION AND REPAIRS.

COMMERCIAL or Private Cars Garaged in centre of city; 5/- per week.—T 1959, this office. 14 F

GARAGES, electric light, water, to Let. Apply 3 Upper Pembroke street. 15 F

GARAGE and Yard, rear 23 Harcourt street; electric light, telephone. 16 F

GARAGE to Let, on Rathgar road; light and water; moderate.—W 10, this office. 16 F

LOCK-UP Garages for private and commercial cars, 1d Rathmines.—Barron, 3 Upper Chiadeen street. 'Phone, 52123. 16 F

MOTORS Overhauled, Broken Castings Welded, Cranks Shafts Trued, Machining and Fitting carefully carried out by us.—Maugeery, Lovesdell, Sligo. T

WANTED, Garage accommodation for one car; vicinity Fitzwilliam street.—T 1879, this office. 13 E

WANTED, Lock-Up Garage, vicinity of Capel street, to hold two cars.—T 1945, this office. 15 A

MOTOR CYCLES.

A1—After the Show and before Stocktaking—Call and inspect our bargains. Full particulars of latest models can be had on inquiring at Wayte Bros., Ltd., Lennox street, off Grafton street. T

ADVANCES on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewels—Gorman, Pawnbroker, Winetavern street (opposite Four Courts); new entrance. T

NORTON, overhead valve, late 1925, special engine, extra strong gear box, wired on tyres, spares; perfect order.—Henill Motors, Molesworth place. 15 E

3½ H.P. Sports James and Sidecar, late 1923; Terry saddle, steering damper, etc. What offers?—T 1953, this office. 15 A

LORRIES, VANS, MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.

COMMER Cars can now be obtained on the Hire Purchase System. Apply Collier, Main street, Bray, Co. Wicklow. T

FORD Ton 14 Seater Bus, 1925 in perfect mechanical order, £85.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green.

FOR Sale, new Motor Hearse, Ford, long Chassis, very best nickel fittings and bevelled plate glass; guaranteed best materials used throughout. Apply C.A.B. Motor Co., Ltd., Pinkett Bldgs., Oliver Plunkett street, Cork. 15 A

STUDEBAKER Van for Hire, £2 per day.—Woods', 42 Westland Row.

2 TON D.S.O. Lorry, in good condition; cheap.—Ashenhurst, Williams and Co., Ltd., 12/15 Talbot place, Dublin. 14 E

5 TON Lorry for Hire, also Ford Van.—Sweetman Bros., 28 South Frederick street. 'Phone, 61443. 16 B

14 SEATER Crossley Char-a-banc Chassis overhauled and in good condition; Body or Chassis sold separately.—Ashenhurst, Williams and Co., Ltd., 12/15 Talbot place, Dublin. 14 E

30 CWT. Fiat Lorry for Hire.—Walden Motor Co., 174 Parnell street, Dublin. 15 A

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

A TYRE, of any make, costs less in Dublin than it does in Euston road, London.—Sinclair, 35 Westland Row, Dublin. 'Phone, 62749; telegrams, "Motortyres." T

1 LUCAS 6 volt Dynamo Set, head and side lamps, complete, ready for fitting; 1 Bosch 4 cylinder Magneto, price £8 the lot.—McMenamin, Newbridge.

BICYCLES.

A1—ALL leading makes of Pedal Cycles can be procured on deferred payments—viz., Sunbeam, Sparkbrook, Centaur, etc.—At Wayte Bros., Ltd., Lennox street, Dublin. T

CHRISTMAS Presents—Juvenile Cycles, complete, £4 17/6. Boys' or Girls' or Triumph Bicycles, 4 years of Kelly's, Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. T

FOR Sale, Girl's 20" Rover, in perfect order; also Lady's, reasonable.—78 Baneleigh road.

INCLUDE in your Christmas Presents an Aston Cycle for your boy or girl, they will appreciate it more than anything else; prices from £5 15s. 0d.—Stevenson Cycle Depot, 8 Aston's quay, Dublin. 16 D

SHOP soiled Cycles, Ladies' or Gents', £4 15/-; all as new, 1926 models; or Triumph Cycles, 11/5 monthly.—Kelly, Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. 16 6

CHAUFFEURS CONTINUED.

WANTED.

WANTED, Chauffeur Gardener, R.C.; outdoor; wages 50/-; near Kingstown; send copies references. Address "Z 2765, Chauffeur," this office. 15 E

MONEY, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC.

ADVANCES made daily on Shares, Deeds, and Post-dated Cheques at 32 South Frederick street, Dublin. 20 T

ADVANCES on Endowment Policies, Deeds, War Loans, Post Dated Cheques.—48 Aungier street. T

GOOD paying proposition, with capital; inquiries strictly confidential.—T 1968, this office. 14 F

LOANS granted to respectable applicants; terms moderate.—P. Tooher, 5 Fownes' street, Dublin. 32 27

THE Commercial Union Loan and Discount Co., Ltd., grant Loans. Apply The Manager, 57 Middle Abbey street, Dublin. 24 9

£5 TO £500 Advanced Privately on approved personal security of borrower at an extremely low rate of interest; loan can be repaid by small instalments to suit. Call or write for particulars, S. Freeman and Co., 1 Garfield street, Belfast. F

£1,000 REQUIRED on Mortgage on House Property of ample value in the Midlands. Address "Z 2766, Money," this office. 13 E

£1,000 WORTH Shares, paying 10 per cent. in leading Dublin Picture House; dividend next month; owner going abroad; full particulars.—T 1757, this office. 16 F

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED.

NICHOLSON AND MORROW, LTD.,
Wholesale Warehousemen,
BELFAST,
Require an energetic
TRAVELLER,
Of experience and ability, for their
Southern Journey.
A suitable man will be liberally dealt with.

A VERY prominent Manufacturing Company requires two Salesmen immediately; big income can be earned by men with good selling ability; own car or van essential. For country districts.—W 25, this office.

GERMAN Manufacturer of Fancy Toilet and Manicure Goods requires Representative, resident in Dublin, for Free State, well introduced amongst wholesale houses, on commission basis. Write Box 70, c/o Cowie, 17 Gresham street, London, E.C. 12 X

WANTED by South Ireland Bacon Curing Company, Agents for Counties of Derry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, also Monaghan, Armagh; commission basis; only those having experience selling bacon need apply. Address "Z 3735, Agents," this office. 12 F

AGENCIES AND SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, with wide experience and influential business connection in London, desires to Represent Irish Manufacturers. Apply T 1944, this office. 14 F

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

EXPERIENCED Shorthand Typist seeks position early in January (Dublin preferred); can be highly recommended. Address "Z 2750, Typist," this office. 13 E

SOLICITOR'S Assistant, presently engaged, desires change; experienced all branches, thoroughly competent, highly reported. Address "Z 2770, Assistant," this office. 14 F

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

AN experienced Nurse Attendant, Companion, disengaged; needlewoman; useful; testimonials.—35 Bath avenue, Sandymount. 16 B

INTEREST in Dental Practice in Free State for disposal; well equipped; good position; easy terms payment acceptable. Address "Z 2799, Dental," this office. 15 F

NURSE Attendant disengaged, daily or otherwise; experienced, recommended. Address "Z 2828, Nurse," this office. 15 E

WANTED at once, qualified Man for Medical Hall; state terms, salary, etc. Address "Z 2825, Medical," this office. 14 E

WANTED, Qualified Chemist's Assistant (Lady) immediately, city.—T 1756, this office. 15 E

TUITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

ALL Professional and University Prelims.; Oral and Correspondence. Success lists free.—McGUIRE'S COLLEGE, Gardiner's Row, Dublin. 14 B

BELMONT College, 47 Dawson street, Dublin—All University and Professional Preliminaries. All Candidates prepared during term. Successful at first attempt. Prospectus free. 16 B

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HOW to take Flashlight Photographs—Amateur Photographers should see the new feature on Photography in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. At all newsagents, price 2d.

SHORTHAND, Typing, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Indoor, etc.; rapid individual Tuition; success guaranteed; recent successes; terms very moderate; Cadenza road, Fairview.—T 1921, this office. 15 A

GOVERNESSES AND TUTORS WANTED.

AGENT FOR GOVERNESSES AND SCHOOLS. Miss Bellingham Todd, 2 Grafton street Dublin, Advises Parents and Managers. Tel No. 5258. T

FRENCH Conversation Wanted with French Person; state terms.—W 5, this office. 15 E

NURSERY Governess Wanted for 6th January; two children; young, cheerful disposition; good needlewoman; £50. Address "Z 2824, Governess," this office.

WANTED in January, a Resident Master, with good qualifications in French, and who is competent to teach English, History and Geography. A registered teacher would be preferred. Apply in writing, stating age, qualifications, experience, etc., and enclosing copies of testimonials, to the Headmaster, Kilkenny College, Kilkenny. 15 E

WANTED, Lessons, elementary improvisation, Piano. W 24, this office. 15 E

WANTED, Female Teacher (N.S.), Apply Rector, Coolcullen, Bagnalstown. 16 B

WANTED, Principal, Female (R.C.), Wandesforde School, Castlecomer; rolls 42. Apply Rev. J. F. Cox.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

BOOKKEEPER, Ledger, Invoice Clerk (Lady), disengaged; first class experience; highest reference. Address "Z 2764, Bookkeeper," this office. 15 E

ESTATE Carpenter seeks situation; experienced with saw mills, felling and measuring trees; good disciplinarian; strongly recommended; Protestant, married; full particulars, free.—Joseph Orr and Son, Limited, Lisburn, Belfast.

GROCER'S Assistant, Stores or Hotel Work, young man, disengaged, good reference.—R O 1697, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 15 E

HOUSEKEEPER (C.E.) desires change, one, two gentlemen; highest references. Address "Z 2759, Housekeeper," this office. 15 E

LADY, shorthand Typist, 3 years' experience, also thorough knowledge bookkeeping, desire position; moderate salary. 15 B, this office. 16 B

PROTESTANT Girl wishes position in Confectionery and Fancies. Address "Z 2827, Girl," this office.

SHORTHAND Typist (Secretary), long experience, 33 wishes post; disengaged from 20th inst.—T 1886, this office. 45 B

DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

AT Kennedy's, 68 Sackville street—Cooks, Parlour, H. Pmaids, Nurses, Genls.; job, permanent; I.C. R.C.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY.
HOURS: { 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Servants. / 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Ladies. / Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
31 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS DISENGAGED.

AT Blackwood's, 41 Lr. Mount st.—Cooks (first class) disengaged; permanent, temporary; recommended.

COOK, good dairy, general, suit elderly ladies; recommended. Seen Miss Mulvetre's, 11 Sth. Anne st.

EXPERIENCED Cook General; excellent pastry breadmaker; city, country.—422, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge. 15 E

GOOD Cook, go where kitchen or betweenmaid is kept; highly recommended; city or suburbs. Address "Z 2821, Kitchenmaid," this office.

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YOUNG Girl wishes to hear vacancy Stationer's Shop; little experience.—426, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge.

£5 REWARD gives to anyone who secures a Permanent situation for a Cook; all duties; 21; this office. Experience all kitchens trade; excellent reference.—T 1791, this office.

£5 REWARD to anyone who secures a Permanent situation for an able Man, as Hall Porter, Garage Porter, Electrician's Mate, Electric Plant Attendant, Storekeeper, Job Master, etc.; good references, security. Address "Z 2777, Man," this office. 14 F

MALE SERVANTS WANTED.

GENERAL Man Wanted, Meath; care horse and trap, garden, etc.; Protestant, single; wages £36; live in house; send copies. Address "Z 2745, Man," this office. 13 E

WANTED, General Man (single), gentleman's country place, Co. Waterford; care grazing stock, ploughing, working oil engine (electricity), horse lawn mower; highest references; outdoor, lodging. Address "Z 2775, Man," this office. 14 E

WANTED, Protestant Herd, with thorough knowledge of cattle and sheep; good house and usual allowances; send full particulars as to experience, age, number in family, and wages expected. Address "Z 2792, Herd," this office. 15 E

WANTED, good Working Butler or House Parlourman for County Kildare. Address "Z 2829, Man," this office. 15 E

STEWARDS AND GARDENERS WANTED.

CAN any lady or gentleman recommend good Single-handed Gardener state wages.—Walker, Rathvale, Athboy. 15 A

MALE SERVANTS DISENGAGED.

GAMEKEEPER seeks situation; life experience, all branches; highly recommended. Address "Z 2794, Gamekeeper," this office. 15 A

SOMEBODY please provide light employment, elderly Head Groom, 1; references; board, room, pocket money.—Address "Z 2798, Groom," this office. 15

SUPERIOR Married Couple (38, 36) desire situations, Cook, House Parlourman; highly recommended.—W 40, this office. 16 F

STEWARDS AND GARDENERS DISENGAGED.

EXPERT Gardener open to accept Contracts, laying out grounds, rock work, etc., etc.; estimates given. W 43 Irish Times Branch Office, Bray.

GENTLEMAN highly recommends his Steward, Caretaker, or any position of trust; Scotch; thoroughly practical all branches; capable and reliable.—Steward, Rathkenny, Slane. 16 B

LAND Steward wants situation; thoroughly practical all branches; highly recommended; would accept place more desirable than large salary; would go as Caretaker on gentleman's estate.—15, Wilde's Office, Bray.

MICHAEL Whelan, age 21, wishes for post as Under Gardener in large garden, or Gardener in small one. Address care of The O'Mahony, Coolbelintagaart, Auchrim, Co. Wicklow. 12 E

DOMESTICS WANTED.

WANTED, Help (Outdoor) for small Flat, Ballsbridge; good plain cook; age between 30-50; family two; state wages expected.—T 1891, this office. 15 E

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED.

CO. Wicklow—Wanted, January 6th, Cook General (country place); four in family; house parlourmaid kept; no dairy or poultry work; send copies references.—Miss Vernon, Hollywood, Glenealy. 15 E

COOK (General) required; early rise; small washing.—T 14, this office.

COOK General, Wanted, January; £30; doctor's house; well recommended.—Griffin's Registry, 40 Donnybrook.

WANTED Cook General; one other servant kept.—Major Bowen, 40 Madeira road, Ealing, London. 13 E

WANTED, good Cook, Protestant, over thirty (single handed), gentleman's place, no dairy; highest references. Address "Z 2774, Cook," this office. 14 E

WANTED, experienced Cook, country place, near Queenstown; cure small dairy; must have good references.—Bagnell, Enstrove, Queenstown.

WANTED immediately, experienced Cook General; send references, state wages.—W 28, this office.

WANTED, a Cook General, first week in January; two in family, town; state wages and reference. T 1999 this office.

GENERALS WANTED.

GENERAL Maid Wanted, well recommended, gentleman's family (3); late dinner; Herbert Park.—W 32, this office.

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WANTED, smart young General or Between-maid. Apply 14 Lower Pembroke street. 14 F

WANTED, for Midlands, respectable General, Protestant; state age and experience, send 2 brief and copy of references; wages £24. Address "Z 2793, General," this office. 15 A

WANTED immediately, good, strong General, country place; wages £15 per year. Address "Z 2800, General," this office.

WANTED, Clonterf, middle January, experienced General; good cook essential; two in family; no washing; wages £50.—W 36, this office.

WANTED in Loughrea, by first week in January, an experienced, steady General, for grown up family of three; applicant must be good cook. Reply, stating wages and send copies of references.—Z 2815, General," this office. 16 A

WANTED, January 5th, experienced General, good cook; another maid kept.—W 31, this office. 15 B

WANTED, experienced Daily General, 9 to 5, 3 Upper Cherryfield avenue, Sandford road. Call between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED, young General, partly trained; no cooking, some washing; wages £16-£18; Monktown district.—No. 1683, Irish Times Branch Office, Blackrock.

WANTED, young General, experienced. Apply 42 Charlemont street.

WANTED Young General or Housemaid Wanted immediately for Blackrock; second maid kept for cooking; £20. Reply, with copies, T 1997, this office.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS WANTED.

GIRL Wanted, to train House Parlourmaid; must see well and must send reference and state age and height when replying. Address "Z 2813, Girl," this office. 16 B

HOUSE Parlourmaid Wanted, January; recommended; three in family; £25-£30; between-maid kept.—Mrs. Morgan, Crossogue, Thurles. 15 A

HOUSE Parlourmaid, £30-£35; Housemaid, about £25; Cook-Housekeeper, £30-£35; middle January; some experience and good letter of reference required. Write Box 2450, c/o Barker and Howard, Super Lond Court, London, E.C.3.

WANTED, Housemaid, well recommended; must give some assistance to cook.—Miss Leslie, Tarbert House, Tarbert, Limerick. 14 F

WANTED at once Housemaid Waitress; General might suit; good references.—W 42, this office.

WANTED immediately, for Merrion square, young, experienced House Parlourmaid; long references essential.—W 41, this office.

NURSES WANTED.

AGENT for NURSES, MAIDS and ATTENDANTS, Miss Bellingham Todd, 2 Grafton street, Dublin. Interviews daily. Tel. No. 5258. T

NURSE Wanted, near Dublin; one child; one year old; state wages and copies. Address "Z 2797, Nurse," this office. 15 E

WANTED immediately, Nurse for baby, 5 months. Apply 12 Raglan road, after 6 p.m. 16 F

INDEX TO SMALL ADVERTS.

The Advertisement Index to be found on the page carrying Leading Articles will facilitate the tracing of small classified adverts.

The seeming impossible has been achieved in the production of the new 12/14 h.p. 6 cylinder MINERVA

Write for full details.

The Beauty of Belgium.

Five Seater Touring Car, £490, plus freight.
Fabric Covered 4 door Saloon, £495, plus freight.

Sole Agents:
G. A. BRITTAIN, LTD.
Showrooms: 4/15 Lincoln Place, Dublin.
Service Depot: Hatch St., Dublin.

FIAT CARS

The latest 1927 models for immediate delivery, including the 12 h.p. Saloon at £350

AT THE
Authorised FIAT Depot
51 STH. KING ST. (Next Gaiety Theatre)

ANDREW J. DOYLE, A.I.M.,A.A.
Telegrams "Gears." Phone 2721.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED CONTINUED.

SHORTLY disengaged, priest's Housekeeper, excellent cook; highest testimonials; city or suburbs.—T 1990 this office. 15 A

WANTED by respectable, educated, middle-aged Man, position as Storekeeper, Timekeeper, Caretaker; highly recommended.—T 1975, this office. 14 F

WANTED, post as Companion Housekeeper; England not objected to; Protestant.—T 1936 this office.

YOUNG Man desires position as Bookkeeper, Hardware Assistant, or Clerk; six years' experience of hardware trade; excellent reference.—T 1792, this office. 10 E

YOUTH, age 16 (I.C.), well educated, leaving school, desires opening in Office, Business, or such; well recommended.—T 1914, this office. 15 E

YOUNG Lady, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typing, accounts, desires position; moderate salary.—T 1975, this office. 14 F

YOUNG Lady (Protestant) desires post, Lady Help; highly recommended; outdoor.—T 1948, this office.

YOUNG Lady (Protestant) requires post, Companion; certified housewifery, good needlewoman, experienced with children; disengaged January. Address Box No. 976, Irish Times Branch Office, Belfast. 13 E

YOUNG Man, age 20, requires position as Porter, Packer, or Clerk; 21, this office. Has had some experience of hardware trade; excellent reference.—T 1791, this office.

DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

AT Kennedy's, 68 Sackville street—Cooks, Parlour, H. Pmaids, Nurses, Genls.; job, permanent; I.C. R.C.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY.
HOURS: { 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Servants. / 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Ladies. / Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
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COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS DISENGAGED.

AT Blackwood's, 41 Lr. Mount st.—Cooks (first class) disengaged; permanent, temporary; recommended.

COOK, good dairy, general, suit elderly ladies; recommended. Seen Miss Mulvetre's, 11 Sth. Anne st.

EXPERIENCED Cook General; excellent pastry breadmaker; city, country.—422, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge. 15 E

GOOD Cook, go where kitchen or betweenmaid is kept; highly recommended; city or suburbs. Address "Z 2821, Kitchenmaid," this office.

NOTICE.

IN addressing envelopes covering replies to advertisers in this paper great care should be taken to include the catch word, when same is given, after the Office Number, thus:—"Z 20, Housemaid," should be carefully written upon the envelope.

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GENERAL, plain cooking, seeks situation, in or suburbs; recommended.—T 21, this office.

YOUNG General, nice appearance; plain cooking, small family; disengaged end December; city; highly recommended; suburbs.—W 19, this office. 15 A

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS DISENGAGED.

EXPERIENCED Parlourmaid disengaged; long papers; highly recommended. Address "Z 2800, Journalist," this office. 15 E

PARLOURMAID disengaged; permanent, temporary; excellent reference.—Blackwood's, 41 Lr. Mount st.

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EXPERIENCED Nurse, disengaged first week in January; baby's first baby, well recommended; B.C.; wages £40 to £45; age 45. Address "Z 2817, Nurse," this office.

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AN experienced Kitchenmaid, or will go plain Cook; can be well recommended; wants immediate employment. Address "Z 2816, Maid," this office.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

CORONA Portable Typewriter, also Oliver for Sale; any reasonable offer; trial. T 1872, this office. 15 E

COMPLETE File Daily "Sinn Fein" for Sale. What offers?—T 1981, this office. 15 A

EASY Payments—Gold and Silver Watches by Illustrated Lists. Send for illustrated list.—8, Benson, 51 Marr street, Dublin. X

HOCKEY Sticks, Cane Handles, 5/9, 6/9, 8/9, 9/6, 10/6, 12/6, 14/6, 16/6; Da Score International, 20/-; Shinguards, 1/-, 1/3; Ladies', 2/11; Ladies' Boots, 6/6, 7/11; Gents', 9/3; Hockey Balls, 1/6; Leathe, 6/9; Harleque, 7/6.—The Athletic Stores, 127 Stephen's, Green, Dublin. 14 F

LAMPS—Table and Hand Lamps, Brackets and Suspension Lamps, Aladdin Lamps and Fittings; Coleman Petrol Lamps and Lanterns, Storm Lantern and Cart Lamps.—Thomas McKenzie and Son, Ltd., Dublin. 10 8

OFFICE Furniture for Sale; Oak Desk and Filing Cabinet, also Shop Counter, Counter Cases, and large Plate Glass Mirror.—Pollock and Co., 50 Grafton street. 14 F

STRONG Double Pram for Sale.—47 Waterloo road. 15 A

TYPEWRITERS, New and Secondhand, sold on easiest of easy terms.—Booth Bros., Dublin. 13

TYPEWRITERS, from £2, all makes; guaranteed.—Norman Works, 25 Lower Ormond quay. 14 F

UNDERWOOD Typewriter, recently overhauled; no further use. What offers? Trial.—T 1873, this office. 13 E

WIRELESS, BROADCASTING, ETC.

ANY Wireless Set or Parts, Valve Sets, on easy payments.—Read for Wireless (one and only) Address, The Radio House, 36 Henry street, Dublin. T

SPECIFIC ARTICLES WANTED.

ANTIQUE Silver Cups, Candlesticks, Salvers, Sugar Bowls, etc.; also Diamond Ornaments, Precious Stones and Old Gold; highest prices paid.—Weir and Son, Grafton House, Bratton street. T

BENSON'S give best prices for Old Gold, Silver and Jewellery, also Artificial Teeth; cash by return.—51 Marr street, Dublin. 3 X

FEATHER BEDS Wanted.
Highest prices. Will send to examine in city.—IRISH FEATHER CO., LTD., TARA ST., Dublin. IRISH FIRM. Phone 661. T

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE,
JACKSON BOILER SET (Coffee, Milk, Water), in perfect condition.
Replaced by larger Plant.
Apply Jury's Hotel, College Green. 13 E

GRINDING Mills, Corn Crushers, Pulpers, Oil Engines.—The Dairy Engineering Co. of Ireland, Ltd., 21-22 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.

RAILS for Sale, suitable for Girders, Uprights for Hay Sheds, etc.; cut to lengths; Bed Angles for Fencing; also Gates and Posts, complete.—McGowan Bros., Store

CHRISTMAS, 1926.

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CORPORATION OF DUBLIN

NOTICE to Owners of Motor Cycles and Mechanically Propelled Commercial Vehicles

THE Owners of motor cycles and mechanically propelled commercial vehicles are, hereby instructed that, in future, certificates of unladen weight for taxation purposes will only be issued from the following Weigh Houses, viz:

KEVIN STREET. Motor cycles and all commercial vehicles not exceeding 2 tons in weight unladen.

EDEN QUAY. Commercial vehicles of the heavy class only (i.e., exceeding 2 tons in weight unladen).

Motor Registration Office,
26 Castle Street, Dublin.
15th Dec., 1926.

JOHN J. MURPHY, Town Clerk.

K.A.A.

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Hams, Bacon, Mincemeat. Christmas Hampers to order.

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FROM THE LEGAL DIARY.

LAW NOTICES—Friday, December 17.

CUIRT ATHCHOMHAIRC CHOIRIULA (Court of Criminal Appeal)—Sitting in the ordinary Court. For Hearing—Monday, 20th December, at 11 o'clock. For Hearing—The Attorney-General v. Dahaine. Court ends. **CUIRT AN BHREITHEAMHNAIS ACHTARAIGH** (Court of Criminal Appeal)—The Attorney-General v. Prime. Court ends. **CUIRT BHREITHEAMHNAIS ACHTARAIGH** (The Supreme Court of Judicature)—In Supreme Court. For Tuesday, 21st December. For Judgment—Dwyer v. Donovan; Wing v. O'Connell (Inspector of Taxes); Harris v. D. and B.K. Ely. Co.

AN PRIMH-BHREITHEAMH Chief Justice:—Before the Chief Justice, Sabistel Kirwan, in the Supreme Court, at 11 o'clock—In the matter of a solicitor and in the matter of three applications under the Solicitors' Ireland Act, 1898. For Judgment—Jas. Robinson; J. H. Calvin. Motion—Daniel Gipson and Synnott; do., Stuart G. Ross; do., M. F. Knight; do., J. J. Power. Re-entry—T. F. O'C. Hooney and Co. Petitions—52nd Section, W. R. Meredith and Son; 13th Section, T.W. Delany; Hooper, minors; Warburton, minors; Beirne, minors; Reilly, a minor; Kennedy, a minor; Dolin, a minor; Ingoldsby, O.S.; Cargill, a minor; Twisden, minors; Kelly, minors; Lightfoot, minors; Rye, a minor. Before Mr. Maginn, at 11 o'clock—Vyth et al. W. Waddell; do. Anderson and Bland; do. Brady and Dawson.

AN BHREITHEAMHNAIS (the High Court of Justice)—In Court 1. To be Spoken to on Minutes—Irish National Assce. Co., Ltd., v. City of Dublin Assce. Co., Ltd. Action—Murphy v. Harrington, at hearing. For Hearing. Action—Cagney v. Biowne and summons.

In Court 2 at conclusion of Bankruptcy list)—Gyles v. Glynn part heard; Gilligan v. Beades.

In Court 3, at 10.45 o'clock—Exparte Motions. Summary summons—Walsh v. Walsh; Furton v. Roche and ors. On Notice—Ryan v. Westerhill; Kavanagh v. The British and Irish Steampacket Co.; Laicestie v. Long; Murray v. Johnston. Special Cases stated, at 11 o'clock—Trustees and exors. of Ferguson, dcsd.; appits., Donovan (expt. at hearing). On Notice—Carr v. the Ballinasloe U.D.C. (to quash return). On Notice (Circuit Appeal)—Spillane v. O'Connor. Writs drawn Appear. Eastern Circuit—Ward v. Keily. Maryland Circuit—Smith v. Egan; Kivers v. O'Brien.

PROBATE—In Court No. 6, at 10.45 o'clock. Exparte—In the goods of Arthur V. Featherstonhaugh, dcsd.; Michael Bannon, dcsd.; Johanna Daly, dcsd.; Daniel Daly, dcsd.; Long v. Long.

BANKRUPTCY.—In Court No. 2 at 11 o'clock. Arrangements—W. J. M. Coulter, O'Meara, Cussen and Kiernan, Wm. Reid, Collins and Son, Fullerton and Doyle; Halley, appls. for cert. B. Thompson and Edwards; appls. to dismiss dr. summs., M. J. Daly; M'Grath, motion, J. P. Carrigan; Kavanagh, do., P. M. Beckett; arrang., do., Smyth and Son; Carney, Arts public site.; Orpen and Sweeny; Flood, first meetg., Kennedy and M'Gonagle; do., public site.; do., Brady, Ann exam., P. Byrne; Farrell, do., Thompson and Edwards; Cassidy, do., Peebles, Knox and Pigot; Cronin, do., W. N. Seddall; Whitford, costing appl.; Gyras, Friery, do., Little and Cullen; Wyse, do., Collins and Son; arrangt., do., J. H. Walsh and Co.; Warren, exam. witnesses, Collins and Son; arrangt., do., comp., M. Scales; do., do., T. J. Graham; do., do., Fottrell, do., do., Maughan, do., A. Cox and Co.; Gibson, audit and dird., Thompson and Edwards; Sinnott, do., Hosen and Destine; Reamsbottom, do., Thompson and Edwards; Dowling, do., Hunter and Burisel; Scully, do., Collins and Son; Bonar, do., T. J. Graham; Sherry, audit mtgs. do., Collins and Son; Keogh, do., T. A. W. Purser; arrangt., audit and divd., Casey, Clay and Collins.

THE EXAMINER'S OFFICE.—Mr. Fforster—Kavanagh v. Kavanagh, sign cert.; Companies Acts and Oddenfoot Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., do., do.; Hyde and Harrison, do., Hibernian Bank, Ltd., v. McManus, ditto; Jennings v. Linard; Ulster Bank, Limited, v. Arnold; Dunne v. Byrne; O'Loughlin v. Walsh; Keany v. Lazenby; National Bank, Ltd., v. Nagle, Mr. Healy (Room 61) at 11 o'clock—M. and L. Bank, Ltd., v. David, sign cert.; Sir. and L. Bank, Ltd., v. Malone, do., T. Farrell, dcsd.; Breen v. Turner, do.; J. Donovan, dcsd., Needham v. Donovan, do.; Fyffe v. Torrens; M. and L. Bank, Ltd., v. Doyle; Ulster Bank, Ltd., v. Chambers; E. D. Abraham, dcsd., Abraham v. Abraham; Queally v. Devine, Mr. Dickinson (Room 62) Motion ruled and others.

CONSOLIDATED TAXING OFFICE.—Master Kilbride at 11 o'clock—Adams v. Alexander, J. H. Menton and Co.; Woodyman, minors; Ivy, Gordon; Maher v. Maher; Carrigan; Mullings; R.D.C. v. Shaw, J. Shaw. Master Dempsey at 11 o'clock—Exparte Taxations, Farrell v. Price, Brady and Dawson; Guardians of the Dublin Union v. M'Carroll, J. H. McCarroll; Bri Chualann U.D.C. to Hamilton, Hamilton and Osborne. Master Mecnamara at 11 o'clock—Murphy v. Wood, Jos. Speer; Odlum, minors, Burton and Son, Odlum, minors, Cleary and Co.; O'Malley v. Mullin, H. O'Carroll; Dolland v. Brennan, Horan and Devine; Tipperary U.D.C. to Frewen, W. Treacy; Keane v. Colls, White and Meares; Meares v. Colls, Hone and Falkiner; Meares v. Colls, Hayes and Sons.

BANKRUPTCY.—Before the Registrar at 11 o'clock—Quinn, vouch account, W. Y. Seddall; arrangement, account comp., Collins and Son; Higgins, proof, costs and vouch. Smyth and Son; arrangement, vouch account, Farrell, do., R. H. Cummins; Minnis, do., J. E. Cromwell; Connor, do., Horan and Devine.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.—Examiners' Chambers, at 95 Merrion Square. Before Mr. Sullivan at 11 o'clock—John F. Hyland (E.C. 7779), settle schedule At 12 o'clock—Lady Gertrude C. Davis (S. 963), settle schedule. Before Mr. Lee at 11 o'clock—Ada M. Bellett (S. 156), discharge rulings. Before Mr. Brett at 2 o'clock—Charles J. Lane (S. 843) (Clear's rent), discharge rulings.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE O'BYRNE, at Green street Courthouse, at 11 o'clock. Central Criminal Court—Attorney-General v. Brennan and others, at hearing.

AN CHUIRT BHEITHIUNAIS CHUIRADA (Circuit Court of Justice)—Before Judge Davitt, in Court No. 6 at Dublin Castle, at 11 o'clock. Civil Actions—Keenan v. Donellon, at hearing; Hall v. Moore; King v. Gorman; Kelly v. O'Toole; M'Auley v. M'Conaughy; Kiernan v. Brennan (to quash return); Moore v. Redding; Murtesh v. Kelly; Murtagh v. Clarke; Motor v. Hirst; Maxwell v. O'Connor. Before Judge Riddle in Court No. 4 at Dublin Castle, at 11 o'clock. Ejectments—Brady v. Turner; Kennedy v. Little; Dowling v. Allen; Clifford, v. Johnston; O'Shaughnessy v. Monks; Irish Sellers' and Soldiers' Land Trust v. Doyle; same v. Roddy; Burke v. Barnewell; Shortt v. O'Tracey; Ashby v. Davis; Jones and others v. Pedlow.

"SONGS OF THE TRADES."

A very interesting lecture on "Songs of the Trades," or what might be called the folk songs of the trades—sung by the working classes of the various provinces of France—was given in Mr. Daniel Egan's Salon, 38 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, last night by Madame Bannard Cogley, assisted by Miss Violet McKennon, who played the pianoforte accompaniments. The songs, numbering forty or fifty, were described in English, and afterwards were very effectively rendered by Madame Cogley. All were expressive of the feelings and sentiments of the people engaged in the various occupations on land and water, among their soldiers, sailors, forest workers, labourers, weavers, shepherds, etc. The lecture was greatly enjoyed by all.

PLEA FOR DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS IN COUNTY TOWNS.

The Commission on Technical Education in the Free State heard evidence from representatives of the County Mayo Technical Instruction Committee yesterday, who favoured properly equipped technical schools in county towns having a population of 1,000 people. One of these should be an institute where specialised instruction could be had.

The necessity for instruction in electricity and domestic economy in all centres of the Free State was also advocated.

THE MAYO COMMITTEE.

The Rev. G. I. Prendergast, C.C., Chairman of the Committee, suggested that the constitution of the County Mayo Committee should be revised, and the opinion of those for whom he spoke—the Rev. Canon Hegarty, P.P., and Mr. A. J. Carolan, Secretary, who represented the Committee—was that the Committee ought to consist of nine members of the County Council, one from each of the three Urban Councils, and three members nominated by the Department of Education; also residents of the county specially fitted to act on the Committee, which should continue to function for three years.

As to the ratio of contribution from the Department, an extensive county with a large population and a comparatively small valuation should not be asked to contribute from local rates the same ratio as wealthier and more highly valued counties. The control of funds should be mainly in the hands of the Committee, the only matters that should require the sanction of the Department being confined to the scheme itself and the appointment of teachers and officials.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

He suggested that a fully-equipped residential school of domestic economy should be established in the county, grants for the building and equipping of which ought to be provided from a special fund at the disposal of the Department. He also favoured the development of commercial instruction with county towns, as well as manual instruction, which would be of much advantage to the young farmers. Boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 years resident in towns and not engaged in business where technical schools were established should be compelled to attend these schools. A more thorough system of inspection, supervision and examination by the Department was necessary.

In centres where it was proposed to establish industry and where sufficient capital was forthcoming, suitable trade classes should be established to train apprentices. Electrical engineering ought to be one of the principal subjects taught in the central technical institute of the county.

CLASSES IN BARNS.

Miss Bloxham, County Wexford, representing the domestic economy instructresses of the Free State, emphasised the necessity for the teaching of domestic economy to the youth. She thought the foundation of all future teaching should be laid in the national schools, while the learning of the subject should be compulsory for girls between the ages of 14 to 16, when the technical schools could continue the teaching. At present the accommodation was most unsuitable, and classes were often held in barns, lofts, stores, small rooms and disused and decayed school houses. It was a contradiction in facts to teach domestic science in unsavoury and unhygenic surroundings.

The Commission adjourned to January 10th.

TREATMENT OF CANCER.

WORK OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN HOSPITAL.

The annual general meeting of the City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital, Hume street, Dublin, was held yesterday. Mr. A. E. Cairns, who presided, read the report of the Managing Committee, in which attention was drawn to the fact that the present resources of the hospital are taxed to the utmost, and the Committee are faced with constantly increasing liabilities.

"I have no doubt," Mr. Cairns said, "that other hospitals are experiencing the same difficulties as ourselves, and the only rational solution appears to be to make the hospitals a State charge, and to levy a rate for their upkeep, as the care of the sick and their restoration to health is a matter which concerns all, and is a burden which should be removed from the shoulders of the few to those of the many."

Regarding future extension, owing to the increase of cancer, he continued, a large centralised hospital will eventually be needed to treat cancer patients from all parts of Ireland. The Committee has purchased a block of houses along the whole frontage of Hume street and the ground of an adjacent block in Ely place, thus controlling about half an acre of site, so that they will be in a position to convert the existing building into a hospital large enough to provide for the needs of the whole country.

FINANCES.

Mr. A. V. Browne, Treasurer, stated that the receipts for the year 1925-1926 were £4,735, as against £4,200 for the previous year. The expenditure was £4,979, compared with £4,400. The deficit up to the end of the year 1925-1926 now stands at £3,865, as against £3,562 at the end of the previous year.

Dr. A. Charles, in presenting the medical report for the year, said that the progressive rate of increase of patients treated in the hospital had been maintained, and was only limited by facilities of accommodation. Some years ago one person out of eight, between the ages of 45 and 60, it was computed, died of cancer. The failure to discover either the absolute cause or an absolute and certain prophylactic for the disease Dr. Charles attributed largely to the apathy and inertia of modern Governments.

RESEARCH CAMPAIGN.

During the five years the hospital has been occupied in the research campaign several hundred cases have been treated by the Deep X-ray Therapy method. During the past year inquiries along bio-chemical and pathological lines, with particular application to the investigation of blood serum, and its reaction to X-rays, have been pursued; and also the possibilities of a combined vaccine and serum treatment.

Dr. Charles referred to the recent formation of a committee for the purpose of cancer research in Dublin, and said that he and his colleagues in the hospital were willing to cooperate with them in every possible way.

A resolution was proposed by Dr. J. T. Daniel, seconded by Mr. Hill, and passed, expressing the opinion that the hospital is worthy of support. The Managing Committee was re-elected.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. WILLIAM CRAWFORD, M.A.

The interment of the remains of the late Rev. William Crawford, M.A., took place yesterday morning at Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin. A largely attended Service was held in the Methodist Centenary Church, St. Stephen's Green, at which an address was delivered by the Rev. J. W. R. Campbell, M.A. The Revs. R. Lee Cole, W. R. Budd, E. B. Cullen (President of the Methodist Church), and the Right Rev. the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, also took part in it.

The brief Service in the cemetery was conducted by the Revs. J. A. Duke, B.A.; J. M. Alley, and T. J. Irwin, D.Litt.

The chief mourners were:—Dr. N. Crawford (Sevenoaks, Kent), Dr. H. Crawford (Wallasey, Cheshire), Messrs. W. Crawford and A. Crawford (Dublin), sons; Messrs. George Griffin and R. W. Booth (brothers-in-law).

Among those present were the Revs. Dr. Denham Osborne, Thomas Seale, Dr. McKeag, R. C. Phillips, C. S. Greaves, and W. B. Lumley; Professor Coffey (representing the National University of Ireland), Sir William J. Thompson, Dr. A. Parsons, Messrs. T. A. Fannin, W. Crowe, W. R. Burgess, R. H. White, H. B. Hill, A. H. Gibson, T. R. McCullagh, etc.

Many floral tributes were presented by various friends and committees.

Messrs. Waller, of Denzille street, had charge of the funeral arrangements.

THE UNIVERSITY HALL "AT HOME."

The "At Home" at University Hall, Dublin, held on Wednesday, was given by the President, the Rev. Professor T. A. Finlay, and Committee of University Hall, not as stated in our issue of yesterday.

Books of the Week.

MEMOIRS OF MR. GWYNN.

STORIES OF FAMOUS FOLK.

MR. GWYNN remarks without resentment that the new nationalism prefers to describe him as Anglo-Irish. "So all my life I have been spiritually hyphenated without knowing it." It is true, at all events, that he has experienced to an unusual degree the best of both worlds, without any acute feeling of being out of place in either. He has known many of the most vital and interesting people in both, and the pictures he draws of them from memory are intimate and real; perhaps, because they are not done in unaccustomed attitudes, but always in character.

Donegal, of "the stern colour and delicate line," won his affection in youth, when Dr. Gwynn was Dean of Raphoe, and that corner of the North has been the key to all his study of Ireland. It was a piece of the Ulster plantation bordering on the *Gaeltacht*. There his uncles taught him to shoot and fish, and a kind of fosterage bound him to the country folk. At Oxford he was somehow a misfit, and less at home than in any other society in which he ever mixed. Mr. Gwynn thinks he was not what the Americans calls a "good mixer," and T.C.D., where five brothers went in succession, probably would have been more to his taste. Then came schoolmastering at Bradfield at the time when Gray's experiment of cutting a Greek theatre from the adjoining chalk quarry was spreading the school's fame, and afterwards a house at St. Columba's; but teaching was not his *métier*, and he was happier at free-lance journalism in London.

* * * * *

His reminiscences of literary London in "the mauve decade"—as a recent book calls it—and during the Boer War include glimpses of Maurice Hewlett, E. V. Lucas, G. K. Chesterton as a young man and Richard Le Gallienne. "His good looks were dazzling; the profuse black hair with a ripple in it, parted in the middle and combed out sideways in mediæval Italian fashion"; but why, as Mr. Ronald McNeill asked, "because a man can write with genius, should he not wear his hair like a Christian?" Stephen Phillips, the poet, was then at the height of his fame. Mr. Gwynn stands absolutely on the high praise he gave to the work of that wayward and tragic figure twenty-five years ago, and is willing to stake his reputation as a critic of verse that "the judgment of a quarter of a century ago was right."

Mr. Gwynn never was long out of touch with Ireland, and among the brilliant characters who live in his pages is the famous Father Healy, of Bray. He has suffered the fate of most artists in talk. His best things have been torn from their context, and he sometimes appears a mere retailer of puns. It would be impossible in writing to do justice to his wit: "An outward turn of the palms, a glance of the eyes, an upward inflection of the voice—that is all, but the recollection suffices to keep me from attempting to render the tales without it." One of Mr. Gwynn's friends in the 'eighties was John O'Leary, the Fenian. "Lean, tallish, with high aquiline nose and great beard," and always dressed in black, O'Leary was astonishingly like his father, and it was hard to blame a crowd on the Dublin quays when they cheered lustily as the Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity drove by with T. W. Rolleston on an outside car.

* * * * *

Early friendships and associations naturally opened Mr. Gwynn's mind to the influences of the new Irish literary movement, of which the two moving forces were, of course, W. B. Yeats and Douglas Hyde. This group was "not in Parnell's movement: they stood deliberately and consciously apart from it; but, no doubt, the slowly gathered force which drove the land revolution pushed them also in their different ways." Some who showed the keenest interest, like Cæsar Litton Falkiner, the historian, were "on principle opposed to the Nationalist movement in all its expressions." With others, as with Mr. Gwynn, there was a natural transition to active participation in Nationalist politics.

Who, reading the "comic saga" of the Galway election, would fail to agree that Lever and "George Birmingham" were not altogether extravagant depicters of Irish life?

"The streets filled with 'batyeen-boys' carrying sticks and shouting 'Up Taylor' and 'To Hell with Gwynn,' or *vice-versa*. There was a good deal of scrimmaging; our meetings were systematically interrupted, and, worst of all, no band could be procured. It seemed that nothing could be done without a band, and the other side had got one. There was a general air of dismay, much complaint of 'blackguardism,' and recognition of the other side's tactics—which were simply to frighten quiet people away from the poll." There was a lot of hand-to-hand fighting—in which the candidate himself played his part—and Mr. Gwynn was finally elected by two to one. At this point he concludes what we may hope is only the first volume of his experiences.

J. C.

"Experiences of a Literary Man." By Stephen Gwynn. London: Thornton Butterworth. 21/- net.

SAINT FRANCIS AND IRELAND.

UNDER the title "Saint Francis and Ireland," Dr. Gregory Cleary contributes to the December issue of *Studies* the first of a series of articles on the history of the Franciscan Order in Ireland. In this article he gives the clearest, and probably most authoritative, account of Franciscan beginnings in Ireland that we have seen. Among other interesting contributions to this issue of *Studies* are a notable paper on Local Government by Mr. John J. Horgan, to which reference is made in a leading article on Tuesday, and an essay by Mr. Stephen Gwynn on Father Mathew, suggested by the surviving commemoration in Cork of the birthday of the Irish apostle of temperance.

Father Gaffney, O.P., whose mystical plays we noticed some time ago, has written a blank verse play, "The Poor Man of Assisi" (*Irish Rosary*, 2s. 6d. net), which depicts scenes in the life of St. Francis of Assisi, catching well the exuberance and sweetness of the Franciscan ideal; although the Hymn to the Sun does not gain, we think, by a blank verse setting. From Messrs. Gill, Dublin, we have received three booklets from the French on the Franciscan life—"The Ideal Franciscan," "The Thorough Catholic," and "A Guide to Holiness"—the last being a study of the Third Order. Father Canice, O.S.F.C., is the scholarly and tasteful translator.

BELFAST AMATEUR PLAYERS AT THE ABBEY THEATRE.

The Queen's University (Belfast) Dramatic Society will appear at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, next week, in six plays which it has presented with more or less success in Belfast. The society's visit will appeal to many who are interested in the progress of amateur acting. All the actors in the company are students attending courses in the University. They employ no professional "producer," and most of their costumes and scenery are home-made. These players are said to have a style of their own, and, while they do not pretend to compete with professional actors, they hope to appeal to all who can find pleasure in good play, presented modestly and with intelligence. The company will play "She Stoops to Conquer," and will treat it as a modern comedy, dressed in contemporary costume. Another work included in its programme is "Blanco Posnet." Visitors will have an opportunity of comparing the Belfast amateurs' performance of this play with that given lately by the Abbey Company, and will, no doubt, find much of interest in the process.

PALMERSTON.

A WITTY HISTORICAL STUDY.

PALMERSTON, Mr. Guedalla remarks, "had a positive genius for survival. He moved in the candle-light of the drawing-rooms where Mr. Creevey told his stories; and men still living have conversed with him. His first diplomatic duels were fought with Talleyrand and Prince Metternich; his last with Mr. Lincoln and Prince Bismarck." His history during the interval was the history of England and of Europe, and the rendering of it demands, therefore, the judgment, imagination and patient research of the historian. Mr. Guedalla is not wanting in any of these qualities, and he has abundant humour, which is not less necessary. A living figure emerges from his pages and captivates the mind of the reader. Is it the true Palmerston? At all events, Mr. Guedalla has made a good case for it, in what is incomparably the best-documented "Palmerston." His peculiar method certainly has its merits, as against the "glacial" treatment customarily employed in political biography.

He presents his hero as a young man born to power—but never an arrogant man—visiting his Irish property and forming plans for land improvement, road-making, schools and teachers. When he was twenty-five Mr. Perceval offered him the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, but the wise young man declined it, preferring to be Secretary at War. "From what one hears of the office" (it was engaged at the moment in a war with Napoleon) "it seems one better suited to a beginner." "The leaves of 1810 were falling. Masséna made his slow lunge across Portugal. Then, as the lines filed westwards, the big, bare hills of Torres Vedras climbed slowly up the sky. The French, with a dun wilderness, surveyed that obstacle with marked distaste. So Wellington sat waiting in the Lines until Masséna, stared out of countenance by that impenetrable blend of geography with fortification, turned sharply eastwards to the Spanish border."

Palmerston acquitted himself not ignobly at the War Office, where he was to remain for many years; but it is, of course, on his work as a Foreign Minister that his reputation will chiefly rest. Mr. Guedalla's defence of him as an influence, both liberal and patriotic, upon Europe of the Second Empire is admirable. At first he got on well with the Queen, "who rode out with him, laughed at his jokes and commanded him to sit for his portrait"; but misunderstandings multiplied as the reign progressed, especially because the Prince Consort and Palmerston were quite incapable of understanding each other. "He had many valuable qualities, though many bad ones, and we had, God knows! terrible trouble with him about foreign affairs. . . . I *never* liked him." A street song of the period, however, expressed the popular feeling:

"I wish old Palmy was away,
Aye, turn him out they all did say,
For he's the people's darling."

Throughout his career cheerfulness would assert itself. He shocked the formal manners of the time by the command to a colleague, "While you are shaving or taking a walk or ride turn over in your mind what will be the best thing to do as to the future government of India." "The smile, the springy step, the tilted hat" were still characteristic in later life. Well on in the seventies, Mr. Disraeli and others might complain a trifle sourly of "the jolly tone in which our Prime Minister laughs at the public and both Houses of Parliament, and even himself," and of his "wallet of small pleasantries of an excruciating kind"; but, as "Cupid" and "Old Pam," the public always loved him. The weeks before his death are described here with a simplicity and tenderness which show Mr. Guedalla's powers when he really is disposed to use them.

"Palmerston." By Philip Guedalla. London: Benn. 25/- net.

"CUBIST" PROSE.

TWO BOOKS OF ESSAYS.

AMONG the first few numbers of the second series of Hogarth essays appear two works of a particularly different kind. In "Catchwords and Claptrap," Miss Rose Macaulay deals lightly, but critically, with the misuse of words and phrases. Her logical and incisive mind deals ruthlessly with the human failings of exaggeration and emphasis, as well as with its dislike of facing facts. She is not concerned with plans for reform, nor does she take her self-appointed theme too seriously, but the examples she puts forward are excellently chosen with the idea of curbing too much licence in the meaning of words.

In "Composition as Explanation" Miss Gertrude Stein is concerned with a very different aspect of words. A cursory glance would suggest that she was essaying a literary exercise in which words, and words alone, performed the art of composition. Later, when the reader settles down to wrestle with Miss Stein's work, he finds that her system of composition represents more than a mere verbal pattern. She effects in prose what a cubist painter does on canvas. She presents a crowd of words simultaneously, and it falls upon the reader to assemble them and place them in perspective. Rapidity in reading her is essential. The mind must work like the instrument in the hands of a cinematographer, and analysis in the first instance is fatal. We do not consider that Miss Stein's theory and practice will bring about a revolution in literary craft, but, in justice to the author, we admit that without any introductory explanation on her part her extraordinary and at first sight unmeaning, compositions leave quite a definite impression upon the reader.

"Catchwords and Clap-Trap." By Rose Macaulay. "Composition as Explanation." By Gertrude Stein. London: Hogarth Press. 2/- and 3/6 net respectively.

HEBREW CIVILISATION.

FOR such a work as Bertholet's "History of Hebrew Civilisation" Bible students have been looking many a long day. Dr. Thomson's "Land and Book," which served its generation so admirably, long has been out of date. Historical research has brought forward many new facts about Palestine, so has excavation; and around these facts learned men have been gathered, sifting, arranging, comparing with the Bible record, and endeavouring to construct a background which will make the Old Testament more living and more intelligible. Here is the result, as the Professor of Theology in the University of Gottingen sees it. It is an excellent book, excellently translated.

The first part of the work treats of the civilisation of Palestine before Israel settled therein, of the civilisation of the invaders, and of the period of transition. Many conundrums will be solved and many problems disappear in the light of these vivid pages. One gets a picture of the land and the people, of their customs and their faith, all in the making, so to speak; and free from such technicalities as put many books of excavation and criticism outside the compass of the ordinary reader.

The second part deals with Israel's civilisation in Palestine. Here the narrative does not flow so easily, so many facts are compressed into the pages which deal with the clan and the family and the social and religious customs that the reader grows weary. Yet it is difficult to see how the author could have set forth all his material in any other fashion; and he has added a full and reliable index which makes the book handy for reference.

"A History of Hebrew Civilisation." By Alfred Bertholet. Translated by Rev. A. K. Dallas, M.A. London: Harrap. 12/6 net.

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MR. SHAW'S NEW BOOK.

IF there is in Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Translations and Tomfooleries" but one translation, there certainly is plenty of tomfoolery—a little of which is excellent. The translation, "Jetta's Atonement," apparently is nearly as much an adaptation as it is a translation. Both Mr. Shaw and Herr Siegfried Trebitsch, the author of the original play, seem agreed upon that. Mr. Shaw gives lengthy explanations in his preface—whilst, towards the end, he quotes Herr Trebitsch as saying (a little plaintively we feel sure), "You have made my last act almost a comedy." It is a good play, though made with not very good material, and a play which should "act" well.

The tomfooleries are very slight, some of them painfully slight. By far the best are two which have been published already—"The Admirable Bashville" and "Press Cuttings." As for the rest, it would be almost impossible to imagine Mr. Shaw writing anything solidly dull. They are not that—and that is all to be said about them.

"Translations and Tomfooleries." By Bernard Shaw. London: Constable. 6/- net.

COMMUNITY SINGING AND THE GRAMAPHONE.

ELGAR'S "Land of Hope and Glory" has been reproduced in a remarkably fine Edison Bell record, as rendered by a special land line from the Prince of Wales's Playhouse, Lewisham. The chorus is played by the orchestra; the first verse is sung by a male octette, and then massed choirs of nearly 2,500 voices sing the chorus. This is the first record of community singing in Britain.

RECENT FICTION.

A TALE of ancient Rome, the winning volume of a first novel competition, is admirably constructed, and commands interest to the finish. Maximius, the Barbarian son of a slave—gladiator, captain of the guard, and even emperor for a moment—is a romantic figure of resource and daring. Although full of the craft and cruelty of his age, he is of finer clay than his associates, over whom he gains a magnetic influence. As a unconventional study of Rome—plotting, pleasure-loving, dealing death in gala guise—under the Emperors Domitian and Nerva, the book demands attention.

"S.P.Q.R." By Peter Hastings. Holden. 7/6 net.

"Jennifer" is a heroine with such an elusive personality that her husband is baffled and seeks by reminiscence and analysis to form a true estimate of her character. The first part of the book is an excellent piece of psychological study, but towards the end of the book the narrator becomes so involved in his own conjectures and explanations that too much of the work is taken out of the reader's hands. Mr. Palmer is, in fact, by no means so subtle or provocative as his model Pirandello, nor is Jennifer as much of a mystery as any of the Italian dramatist's personages. Mr. Palmer has written, however, a quite distinctive novel, and everyone will be fascinated by Jennifer and her masks.

"Jennifer." By John Palmer. Christophers. 7/6 net.

In "A Daughter of Twenty" Mr. John North indulges in a mild form of farcical comedy, depending upon the quaintness of the situations he conceives to arouse laughter. A quiet business man finds his motherless daughter rather a handful; and his orderly life is interrupted by the methods which she, her "young man" and his most persistent aunt, adopt in order to bring him to heel. The father is kidnapped after many unsuccessful attempts to run away from the young man's aunt, and finds himself in a succession of awkward and ridiculous situations.

"A Daughter of Twenty." By John North Jarrolds. 7/6 net.

Pamela, charming and heart-whole, leaves school to play hostess for her widower father, Sir Albert Strickland, Governor of an African Protectorate. They are shipwrecked by a floating mine, and the girl, rescued by a mysterious, blue-eyed stoker, finds herself with him on land, inhabited by a savage tribe. Thus romance develops, and the two adventurers share many thrilling adventures while they are joined by another boat-load of castaways, who make their appearance as captives, among them Pamela's daddy. By way of *dénouement*, after the safety of the party is assured, comes the disclosure of the stoker's identity.

"Pamela and her Lion Man." By Margaret Peterson. Hutchinson. 5/- net.

"The Pendulum" may be termed a war novel, but it is told from the standpoint of Magdalen Champneys, opening before her marriage, and her boy and girl are grown up and eager to play their parts in August, 1914. Owen Champneys, self-confident man of business, goes to America upon a political errand, and Magdalen is left to face the difficulties and problems of England in war-time—her task complicated by the intrusion of romance, apart from Owen, into her own life, and the calamitous effect of the new freedom upon her wayward daughter, Sybil.

"The Pendulum." By Mrs. Burnett-Smith. Hodder and Stoughton. 7/6 net.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

Edmund Ignatius Rice and the Christian Brothers. Dublin: Gill. 12/6 net.

Confessions of an Actor. By John Barrymore. London: Holden. 10/6 net.

Historic Lovers. By W. L. George. London: Hutchinson. 12/6 net.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ta Indika: a Herodotean account of the Indian Mutiny. By L. J. D. Richardson. Oxford: Blackwell. 3/6 net.

Orde Divini Officii Recitandi Missaque celebrandi in annum MDCCCC. XXVII. Dublin: Duffy. 2/6 net.

Christ and Money. By Hugh Martin. London: Student Christian Movement. 3/- net.

William Blake on the Lord's Prayer. By J. H. Clarke. London: Hermes Press. 7/6 net.

The Christian Mission in Africa. By Edwin W. Smith. London: International Missionary Council.

When Love Grows Up (Repertory Plays No. 58). By Constance Powell-Anderson. London: Gowans and Gray. 1/- net.

Live Stock Journal Annual, 1927. London: Vinton. 2/6 net.

NEW EDITIONS.

The Last of the Lairds. By John Galt. London: Foulis. 7/6 net.

Twelve Stories and a Dream. In the Days of the Comet. By H. G. Wells. London: Benn. 3/6 net each.

TRANSLATIONS.

Tales from Maupassant. Preface by R. B. Cunninghame Graham. London: Nash and Grayson. 7/6 net.

THE ALEXANDRA COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

The Alexandra College Magazine for December is a number of unusual interest. Miss E. Œ. Somerville gives a little sketch of Spanish travels, full of humour and human sympathy. Miss Winifred M. Letts has an article on "Little Boys in Literature," in which she draws a comparison between "David Copperfield" and "L'Elève Gilles" of M. André Lafon, with its French version not only of David, but of Miss Betsy Trotwood and of the faithful Peggotty. A paper by Miss Phyllis Kerr on the Moon in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is an original addition to the studies on that play. "Ten Days in America," by Miss Laura Stephens, is a fresh and telling account of her experiences in Canada. The Magazine, although its special appeal is to F[illegible] and present students of the College, w[illegible] most readable and of interest to [illegible] no [illegible] grievan[illegible]

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FROM THE LEGAL DIARY.

LAW NOTICES—Friday, December 17.

COURT ATHCHOMHAIRC CHOIRIULA (Court of Criminal Appeal).—Sitting in the ordinary Court. For Monday, 20th December, at 11 o'clock. For Hearing—The Attorney-General v. Cahalane. Returned to the Court under Rule 24—The Attorney-General v. Byrne.

CURIT BHREITHEAMHNAIS LAGHTARACH (the Supreme Court of Judicature).—In Supreme Court. For Tuesday, 21st December. For Judgment—Dwyer v. Donovan; Wing v. O'Connell (Inspector of Taxes); Harris v. Ui and S.S. Ely, Co. Cavan.

AN PRIMH-BHREITHEAMH (Chief Justice).—At Bar. Before the Chief Justice, assistant Kiernan, in the Supreme Court, at 11 o'clock—In the matter of a solicitor and in the matter of three applications under the Solicitors' Ireland Act, 1898. For Judgment—Re Solicitors' Ireland Act, 1898. Motion—Daniel Lopez and Jas. Robinson; J. H. Callan. Motion—Daniel Lopez and Bryan Cahill; do., Stuart C. Rossi; do. M. Keogh; Ireland do., Lopez v. Power. Re-entry—T. F. O'C. Rooney and Co. Petitions—52nd Section, W. E. Meredith and Son; 53rd Section, T.W. Dolan; Hodges, minor; Warburton, minor; Beirne, minors; Reilly, a minor; Kennedy, a minor; Collin, a minor; Ingram, O.S.; Carroll, a minor; Twiness, minors; Kelly, minors; Lightfoot, minors; Rye, a minor. Before Mr. Marshan, at 11 o'clock—Re, do., W. V. Seddall; do., Anderson and Bland; do., Brady and Dawson.

AN ARD-CHUIRT BHREITHEAMHNAIS (the High Court of Justice).—In Court 1. To be Spoken to on Minutes—Irish National Assce. Co., Ltd., v. Cir of Dublin Assce. Co., Ltd. Action—Murphy v. Harrington, at hearing. For Hearing. Action—Cairney v. Brown and summons.

In Court 2 at conclusion of Bankruptcy list)—Gyles v. Glynn part heard; Gilligan v. Beirne.

In Court 3, at 10.45 o'clock—Exparte Motions. Summary summons—Wall v. Walsh; Purton v. Hickie and ors. On Notice—Blake v. Wentworth; Kavanagh v. the British and Irish Steampacket Co.; Lalouette v. Long; Murray v. Johnston. Special Cases stated, at 11 o'clock—Trustees and Corp. of Pearson, decd.; appts., Donovan reqdt. at hearing. On Notice—Carr v. The Ballincollig U.D.C. to quash return. On Notice (Circuit Appeal)—Spillane v. O'Connor. Withdrawn Appeals. Eastern Q.Asst.—Ward v. Kelly. Mason and Christ—Smith v. Keogh; Rivers v. O'Brien.

PROBATE—In Court No. 6, at 10.45 o'clock. Exparte—In the goods of Arthur V. FitzHarbert, decd. On Notice—In the goods of Edward O'Callaghan, decd.; Michael Bannon, decd.; Johanna Daly, decd.; Daniel Daly, decd.; Jane v. Lott.

BANKRUPTCY—In Court No. 2 at 11 o'clock. Arrangements—W. J. M. Coulter, O'Meara, Cussen and Kiernan. Wm. Reid, Collins and Son, Fullerton and Doyle; Hailey, appln. for cert. H. Kingston and Doyle; Edwards; appln. to dismiss dr. summons. Re M. O'Grath, motion, J. P. Carrigan; Kavanagh, do., F. Patterson; arrangt. do. Smyth and Son; Carney, appln. public exty., Orpen and Sweeny; Flood, first meetg. comp., Kennedy and McConnell; do., public sitting, do., Brady, final exam., F. Grant; Farrell, do., Thompson and Edwards; Cassidy, do., Peddar, Knox and Pigot; Cronin, do., W. V. Seddall; Whitford, reading affd., J. Girgan; Friary, do., Little and Cullen; Walsh, do., Collins and Son; arrangt., do., J. H. Webb and Co.; Collins and Son; arrangt., do., Collins and Son; arrangt., do., comp., P. M. Beales; do., do., T. J. Graham; do., do., do., Forrest, do., do., Mangan, do., Cox and Co.; Gibson, audit and dirct., Thompson and Edwards; Sinnott, do., Horan and Devine; Examination, do., Thompson and Edwards; Bowling, do., Hunter and Burland; Scully, do., Collins and Son; Bonar, do., J. J. Graham; Sherry, audit mtgs., do., Collins and Son; Keogh, do., T. A. W. Purdon; arrangt. audit and dirct., Caser, Clay and Collins.

THE EX-MASTER'S OFFICE.—Mr. Fletcher—Kavanagh v. Kavanagh, sign cert.; Companies Acts and Oderdeel Shipping Co., Ltd., do.; Hamilton, Jr. and v. Harrison, do.; Hiberian Bank, Ltd., v. McManus, ditto; Jennings v. Lingard; Ulster Bank, Limited, v. Arnold; Dunne v. Byrne; O'Loughlin v. Welsh; Keany v. Lavarty; National Bank, Ltd., v. Nugent; Mr. Healy (Room 61) at 11 o'clock—M. and L. Bank, Ltd., v. David, sign cert.; do., and Bank, Ltd., v. Maloney, do.; Bank v. Turner, decd., Bren; v. Turner, do.; J. Donovan, decd., Neeham v. Noonan, do.; Fyth v. Turner, do.; M. and L. Bank, Ltd., v. Hoyle; Ulster Bank, Ltd., v. Chambers; E. D. Abraham, decd., Abraham v. Abraham; Queally v. Dowling. Mr. Dickinson (Room 74)—D. Toohey (and others).

CONSOLIDATED TAXING OFFICE—Master Kilbride at 11 o'clock—Adams v. Alexander, J. H. Meston and Co.; Woodyear, minors, v. Gordon; Maher v. Maher; L. Carroll v. Mullmer, R.D.C. to follow; J. A. Shaw. Master Denning at 11 o'clock—Exparte Hamilton, Ferrell v. Purser, Brady and Dawson, (guardians of the Dublin Union to M'Carroll, J. H. McCarroll; Dr. Chouiana U.D.C. to Hamilton, Hamilton and Chaig. Master Meenamara at 11 o'clock—M'Nally v. Wood; Jos. Speer; Odlum, minors, Burton and Son; Odlum, minors, Cleary and Co.; O'Malley v. Mullin; J. H. M'Carroll; Holland v. Brennan, Horne and Devine; Tipperary U.D.C. to Fresson v. Ivens; Maher v. Dillon, White and Meares; Meares v. Collis, Hoar and Fairtax; Meares v. Collis, Hayes and Sons.

BANKRUPTCY.—Before the Registrar at 11 o'clock—Quinn, vouch account, W. V. Seddall; arrangement, second comp., Collins and Son; Higgins, proof debts and vouch; Smith and Son; arrangement, vouch account, Farrelly, do., R. H. Cummins; Minnis, do., J. R. Creswell; Connor, do., Horan and Devine.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION—Examiners' Chambers, at 93 Merrion Square. Before Mr. Sullivan at 11 o'clock—John J. Hyland (E.C. 7779), settle schedule. At 12 o'clock—Lady Gertrude C. Davis (E. 963), settle schedule. Before Mr. Lees at 11 o'clock—Mrs. Bellett (S. 186), discharge rulings. Before Mr. Brett at 11 o'clock—Charles J. Lane (S. 54), Chief's rent, discharge rulings.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE O'BYRNE, at Green street Courthouse, at 11 o'clock. Central Criminal Court—Attorney-General v. Brennan and others, at hearing.

IN CHUIRT BHREITHEAMHNA CHUARDA (Circuit Court or Justice).—Before Judge Davitt, in Court No. 4 at Dublin Castle, at 11 o'clock. Civil Actions—Hederman v. Speedwell, at hearing; Hall v. Moghan; King v. German; Kelly v. O'Toole; Manley v. M'Cormack; Keenan v. Brennan; Gray v. Murphy; Hamilton v. Reddin; Murtagh v. Kelly; Murtagh v. Clarke; Moore v. Hines; Maxwell v. O'Connor. Before Judge Kettle, in Court No. 4 at Dublin Castle at 11 o'clock. Ejectments—Brady v. Traynor; Keaney v. Little; Dowling v. Allen; Clifford v. Johnston; O'Shaughnessy v. Morris; Irish Soldiers and Soldiers' Land Trust v. Doyle; same v. Reddy; Burke v. Barnewall; Sheriff v. Kelly; O'Regan v. Ashby v. Devin; Jones and others v. Pedlow.

"SONGS OF THE TRADES."

A very interesting lecture on "Songs of the Trades," or what might be called the folk songs of the trades—sung by the working classes of the various provinces of France—was given in Mr. Daniel Egan's Salon, 38 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, last night by Madame Bannard Cogley, assisted by Miss Violet McKennon, who played the pianoforte accompaniments. The songs, numbering forty or fifty, were described in English, and afterwards were very effectively rendered by Madame Cogley. All were expressive of the feelings and sentiments of the people engaged in the various occupations on land and water, among their soldiers, sailors, forest workers, labourers, weavers, shepherds, etc. The lecture was greatly enjoyed by all.

PLEA FOR DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS IN COUNTY TOWNS.

The Commission on Technical Education in the Free State heard evidence from representatives of the County Mayo Technical Instruction Committee yesterday, who favoured properly equipped technical schools in county towns having a population of 1,000 people. One of these should be an institute where specialised instruction could be had.

The necessity for instruction in electricity and domestic economy in all centres of the Free State was also advocated.

THE MAYO COMMITTEE.

The Rev. G. I. Prendergast, C.C., Chairman of the Committee, suggested that the constitution of the County Mayo Committee should be revised, and the opinion of those for whom he spoke—the Rev. Canon Hegarty, P.P., and Mr. A. J. Carolan, Secretary, who represented the Committee—was that the Committee ought to consist of nine members of the County Council, one from each of the three Urban Councils, and three members nominated by the Department of Education; also residents of the county specially fitted to act on the Committee, which should continue to function for three years.

As to the ratio of contribution from the Department, an extensive county with a large population and a compatatively small valuation should not be asked to contribute from local rates the same ratio as wealthier and more highly valued counties. The control of funds should be mainly in the hands of the Committee, the only matters that should require the sanction of the Department being confined to the scheme itself and the appointment of teachers and officials.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

He suggested that a fully-equipped residential school of domestic economy should be established in the county, grants for the building and equipping of which ought to be provided from a special fund at the disposal of the Department. He also favoured the development of commercial instruction with county towns, as well as manual instruction, which would be of much advantage to the young farmers. Boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 years resident in towns and not engaged in business where technical schools were established should be compelled to attend these schools. A more thorough system of inspection, supervision and examination by the Department was necessary.

In centres where it was proposed to establish industry and where sufficient capital was forthcoming, suitable trade classes should be established to train apprentices. Electrical engineering ought to be one of the principal subjects taught in the central technical institute of the county.

CLASSES IN BARNS.

Miss Bloxham, County Wexford, representing the domestic economy instructresses of the Free State, emphasised the necessity for the teaching of domestic economy to the youth. She thought the foundation of all future teaching should be laid in the national schools, while the learning of the subject should be compulsory for girls between the ages of 14 to 16, when the technical schools could continue the teaching. At present the accommodation was most unsuitable, and classes often held in barns, lofts, stores, small rooms and disused and decayed schoolhouses. It was a contradiction in facts to teach domestic science in unsavoury and unhygienic surroundings.

The Commission adjourned to January 10th.

TREATMENT OF CANCER.

WORK OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN HOSPITAL.

The annual general meeting of the City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital, Hume street, Dublin, was held yesterday. Mr. A. E. Cairns, who presided, read the report of the Managing Committee, in which attention was drawn to the fact that the present resources of the hospital are taxed to the utmost, and the Committee are faced with constantly increasing liabilities.

"I have no doubt," Mr. Cairns said, "that other hospitals are experiencing the same difficulties as ourselves, and the only rational solution appears to be to make the hospitals a No. 1 charge, and to levy a rate for their upkeep, as the care of the sick and their restoration to health is a matter which concerns all, and is a burden which should be removed from the shoulders of the few to those of the many."

Regarding future extension, owing to the increase of cancer, he continued, a large centralised hospital will eventually be needed to treat cancer patients from all parts of Ireland. The Committee has purchased a block of houses along the whole frontage of Hume street and the ground of an adjacent block in Ely place, thus controlling about half an acre of site, so that they will be in a position to convert the existing building into a hospital large enough to provide for the needs of the whole country.

FINANCES.

Mr. A. V. Browne, Treasurer, stated that the receipts for the year 1925-1926 were £4,735, as against £4,200 for the previous year. The expenditure was £4,979, compared with £4,400. The deficit up to the end of the year 1925-1926 now stands at £3,865, as against £3,562 at the end of the previous year.

Dr. A. Charles, in presenting the medical report for the year, said that the progressive rate of increase of patients treated in the hospital had been maintained, and was only limited by facilities of accommodation. Some years ago one person out of eight, between the ages of 45 and 60, it was computed, died of cancer. The failure to discover either the absolute cause or an absolute and certain prophylactic for the disease Dr. Charles attributed largely to the apathy and inertia of modern Governments.

RESEARCH CAMPAIGN.

During the five years the hospital has been occupied in the research campaign several hundred cases have been treated by the Deep X-ray Therapy method. During the past year inquiries along bio-chemical and pathological lines, with particular application to the investigation of blood serum, and its reaction to X-rays, have been pursued; and also the possibilities of a combined vaccine and serum treatment.

Dr. Charles referred to the recent formation of a committee for the purpose of cancer research in Dublin, and said that he and his colleagues in the hospital were willing to cooperate with them in every possible way.

A resolution was proposed by Dr. J. T. Daniel, seconded by Mr. Hill, and passed, expressing the opinion that the hospital is worthy of support. The Managing Committee was re-elected.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. WILLIAM CRAWFORD, M.A.

The interment of the remains of the late Rev. William Crawford, M.A., took place yesterday morning at Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin. A largely attended Service was held in the Methodist Centenary Church, St. Stephen's Green, at which an address was delivered by the Rev. J. W. R. Campbell, M.A. The Revs. R. Lee Cole, W. R. Budd, E. B. Cullen (President of the Methodist Church), and the Right Rev. the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, also took part in it.

The brief Service in the cemetery was conducted by the Revs. J. A. Duke, B.A.; J. M. Alley, and T. J. Irwin, D.Litt.

The chief mourners were:—Dr. N. Crawford (Sevenoaks, Kent), Dr. H. Crawford (Wallasey, Cheshire), Messrs. W. Crawford and A. Crawford (Dublin), sons; Messrs. George Griffin and R. W. Booth (brothers-in-law).

Among those present were the Revs. Dr. Denham Osborne, Thomas Seale, Dr. McKeag, R. G. Phillips, C. S. Greaves, and W. B. Lamley; Professor Coffey (representing the National University of Ireland), Sir William J. Thompson, Dr. A. Parsons, Messrs. T. A. Fannin, W. Crowe, W. R. Burgess, R. H. White, H. B. Hill, A. H. Gibson, T. R. McCullagh, etc.

Many floral tributes were presented by various friends and committees.

Messrs. Waller, of Denzille street, had charge of the funeral arrangements.

THE UNIVERSITY HALL "AT HOME."

The "At Home" at University Hall, Dublin, held on Wednesday, was given by the President, the Rev. Professor T. A. Finlay, and Committee of University Hall, not as stated in our issue of yesterday.

Books of the Week.

MEMOIRS OF MR. GWYNN.

STORIES OF FAMOUS FOLK.

MR. GWYNN remarks without resentment that the new nationalism prefers to describe him as Anglo-Irish. "So all my life I have been spiritually hyphenated without knowing it." It is true, at all events, that he has experienced to an unusual degree the best of both worlds, without any acute feeling of being out of place in either. He has known many of the most vital and interesting people in both, and the pictures he draws of them from memory are intimate and real; perhaps, because they are not done in unaccustomed attitudes, but always in character.

Donegal, of "the stern colour and delicate line," won his affection in youth, when Dr. Gwynn was Dean of Raphoe, and that corner of the North has been the key to all his study of Ireland. It was a piece of the Ulster plantation bordering on the *Gaeltacht*. There his uncles taught him to shoot and fish, and a kind of fosterage bound him to the country folk. At Oxford he was somehow a misfit, and less at home than in any other society in which he ever mixed. Mr. Gwynn thinks he was not what the Americans calls a "good mixer," and T.C.D., where five brothers went in succession, probably would have been more to his taste. Then came schoolmastering at Bradfield at the time when Gray's experiment of cutting a Greek theatre from the adjoining chalk quarry was spreading the school's fame, and afterwards a house at St. Columba's; but teaching was not his *métier*, and he was happier at free-lance journalism in London.

* * * * *

His reminiscences of literary London in "the mauve decade"—as a recent book calls it—and during the Boer War include glimpses of Maurice Hewlett, E. V. Lucas, G. K. Chesterton as a young man and Richard Le Gallienne. "His good looks were dazzling; the profuse black hair with a ripple in it, parted in the middle and combed out sideways in mediæval Italian fashion"; but why, as Mr. Ronald McNeill asked, "because a man can write with genius, should he not wear his hair like a Christian?" Stephen Phillips, the poet, was then at the height of his fame. Mr. Gwynn stands absolutely on the high praise he gave to the work of that wayward and tragic figure twenty-five years ago, and is willing to stake his reputation as a critic of verse that "the judgment of a quarter of a century ago was right."

Mr. Gwynn never was long out of touch with Ireland, and among the brilliant characters who live in his pages is the famous Father Healy, of Bray. He has suffered the fate of most artists in talk. His best things have been torn from their context, and he sometimes appears a mere retailer of puns. It would be impossible in writing to do justice to his wit: "An outward turn of the palms, a glance of the eyes, an upward inflection of the voice—that is all but the recollection suffices to keep me from attempting to render the tales without it." One of Mr. Gwynn's friends in the 'eighties was John O'Leary, the Fenian. "Lean, tallish, with high aquiline nose and great beard," and always dressed in black, O'Leary was astonishingly like his father, and it was hard to blame a crowd on the Dublin quays when they cheered lustily as the Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity drove by with T. W. Rolleston on an outside car.

* * * * *

Early friendships and associations naturally opened Mr. Gwynn's mind to the influences of the new Irish literary movement, of which the two moving forces were, of course, W. B. Yeats and Douglas Hyde. This group was "not in Parnell's movement: they stood deliberately and consciously apart from it; but, no doubt, the slowly gathered force which drove the land revolution pushed them also in their different ways." Some who showed the keenest interest, like Cæsar Litton Falkiner, the historian, were "on principle opposed to the Nationalist movement in all its expressions." With others, as with Mr. Gwynn, there was a natural transition to active participation in Nationalist politics.

Who, reading the "comic saga" of the Galway election, would fail to agree that Lever and "George Birmingham" were not altogether extravagant depicters of Irish life?

"The streets filled with 'batyeen-boys' carrying sticks and shouting 'Up Taylor' and 'To Hell with Gwynn,' or *vice-versa*. There was a good deal of scrimmaging; our meetings were systematically interrupted, and, worst of all, no band could be procured. It seemed that nothing could be done without a band, and the other side had got one. There was a general air of dismay, much complaint of 'blackguardism,' and recognition of the other side's tactics—which were simply to frighten quiet people away from the poll." There was a lot of hand-to-hand fighting—in which the candidate himself played his part—and Mr. Gwynn was finally elected by two to one. At this point he concludes what we may hope is only the first volume of his experiences.

J. C.

"Experiences of a Literary Man." By Stephen Gwynn. London: Thornton Butterworth. 21/- net.

SAINT FRANCIS AND IRELAND.

UNDER the title "Saint Francis and Ireland," Dr. Gregory Cleary contributes to the December issue of *Studies* the first of a series of articles on the history of the Franciscan Order in Ireland. In this article he gives the clearest, and probably most authoritative, account of Franciscan beginnings in Ireland that we have seen. Among other interesting contributions to this issue of *Studies* are a notable paper on Local Government by Mr. John J. Horgan, to which we referred in a leading article on Tuesday, and an essay by Mr. Stephen Gwynn on Father Mathew, suggested by the surviving commemoration in Cork of the birthday of the Irish apostle of temperance.

Father Gaffney, O.P., whose mystical plays we noticed some time ago, has written a blank verse play, "The Poor Man of Assisi" (*Irish Rosary*, 2s. 6d. net), which depicts scenes in the life of St. Francis of Assisi, catching well the exuberance and sweetness of the Franciscan ideal; although the Hymn to the Sun does not gain, we think, by a blank verse setting. From Messrs. Gill, Dublin, we have received three booklets from the French on the Franciscan life—"The Ideal Franciscan," "The Thorough Catholic," and "A Guide to Holiness"—the last being a study of the Third Order. Father Canice, O.S.F.C., is the scholarly and tasteful translator.

BELFAST AMATEUR PLAYERS AT THE ABBEY THEATRE.

The Queen's University (Belfast) Dramatic Society will appear at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, next week, in six plays which it has presented with more or less success in Belfast. The society's visit will appeal to many who are interested in the progress of amateur acting. All the actors in the company are students attending courses in the University. They employ no professional "producer," and most of their costumes and scenery are home-made. These players are said to have a style of their own, and, while they do not pretend to compete with professional actors, they hope to appeal to all who can find pleasure in good play, presented modestly and with intelligence. The company will play "She Stoops to Conquer," and will treat it as a modern comedy, dressed in contemporary costume. Another work included in its programme is "Blanco Posnet." Visitors will have an opportunity of comparing the Belfast amateurs' performance of this play with that given lately by the Abbey Company, and will, no doubt, find much of interest in the process.

PALMERSTON.

A WITTY HISTORICAL STUDY.

PALMERSTON, Mr. Guedalla remarks, "had a positive genius for survival. He moved in the candle-light of the drawing-rooms where Mr. Creevey told his stories; and men still living have conversed with him. His first diplomatic duels were fought with Talleyrand and Prince Metternich; his last with Mr. Lincoln and Prince Bismarck." His history during the interval was the history of England and of Europe, and the rendering of it demands, therefore, the judgment, imagination and patient research of the historian. Mr. Guedalla is not wanting in any of these qualities, and he has abundant humour, which is not less necessary. A living figure emerges from his pages and captivates the mind of the reader. Is it the true Palmerston? At all events, Mr. Guedalla has made a good case for it, in what is incomparably the best-documented "Palmerston." His peculiar method certainly has its merits, as against the "glacial" treatment customarily employed in political biography.

He presents his hero as a young man born to power—but never an arrogant man—visiting his Irish property and forming plans for land improvement, road-making, schools and teachers. When he was twenty-five Mr. Perceval offered him the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, but the wise young man declined it, preferring to be Secretary at War. "From what one hears of the office" (it was engaged at the moment in a war with Napoleon) "it seems one better suited to a beginner." "The leaves of 1810 were falling. Masséna made his slow lunge across Portugal. Then, as the lines filed westwards, the big, bare hills of Torres Vedras climbed slowly up the sky. The French, who lay in a dun wilderness, surveyed that obstacle with marked distaste. So Wellington sat waiting in the Lines until Masséna, stared out of countenance by that impenetrable blend of geography with fortification, turned sharply eastwards to the Spanish border."

Palmerston acquitted himself not ignobly at the War Office, where he was to remain for many years; but it is, of course, on his work as a Foreign Minister that his reputation will chiefly rest. Mr. Guedalla's defence of him as an influence, both liberal and patriotic, upon Europe of the Second Empire is admirable. At first he got on well with the Queen, "who rode out with him, laughed at his jokes and commanded him to sit for his portrait"; but misunderstandings multiplied as the reign progressed, especially because the Prince Consort and Palmerston were quite incapable of understanding each other. "He had many valuable qualities, though many bad ones, and we had, God knows! terrible trouble with him about foreign affairs. . . . I never liked him." A street song of the period, however, expressed the popular feeling:

"I wish old Palmy was away.
Aye, turn him out they all did say.
For he's the people's darling."

Throughout his career cheerfulness would assert itself. He shocked the formal manners of the time by the command to a colleague, "While you are shaving or taking a walk or ride turn over in your mind what will be the best thing to do as to the future government of India." "The smile, the springy step, the tilted hat" were still characteristic in later life. Well on in the seventies, Mr. Disraeli and others might complain a trifle sourly of "the jolly tone in which our Prime Minister laughs at the public and both Houses of Parliament, and even himself," and of his "wallet of small pleasantries of an excruciating kind"; but, as "Cupid" and "Old Pam," the public always loved him. The weeks before his death are described here with a simplicity and tenderness which show Mr. Guedalla's powers when he really is disposed to use them.

"Palmerston." By Philip Guedalla. London: Benn. 25/- net.

"CUBIST" PROSE.

TWO BOOKS OF ESSAYS.

AMONG the first few numbers of the second series of Hogarth essays appear two works of a particularly different kind. In "Catchwords and Clap-trap," Miss Rose Macaulay deals lightly, but critically, with the misuse of words and phrases. Her logical and incisive mind deals ruthlessly with the human failings of exaggeration and emphasis, as well as with its dislike of facing facts. She is not concerned with plans for reform, nor does she take her self-appointed theme too seriously, but the examples she puts forward are excellently chosen with the idea of curbing too much licence in the meaning of words.

In "Composition as Explanation" Miss Gertrude Stein is concerned with a very different aspect of words. A cursory glance would suggest that she was essaying a literary exercise in which words, and words alone, performed the art of composition. Later, when the reader settles down to wrestle with Miss Stein's work, he finds that her system of composition represents more than a mere verbal pattern. She effects in prose what a cubist painter does on canvas. She presents a crowd of words simultaneously, and it falls upon the reader to assemble them and place them in perspective. Rapidity in reading her is essential. The mind must work like the instrument in the hands of a cinematographer, and analysis in the first instance is fatal. We do not consider that Miss Stein's theory and practice will bring about a revolution in literary craft, but, in justice to the author, we admit that without any introductory explanation on her part her extraordinary and at first sight unmeaning, compositions leave quite a definite impression upon the reader.

"Catchwords and Clap-Trap." By Rose Macaulay. "Composition as Explanation." By Gertrude Stein. London: Hogarth Press. 2/- and 3/6 net respectively.

HEBREW CIVILISATION.

FOR such a work as Bertholet's "History of Hebrew Civilisation" Bible students have been looking many a long day. Dr. Thomson's "Land and Book," which served its generation so admirably, long has been out of date. Historical research has brought forward many new facts about Palestine, so has excavation; and around these facts learned men have been gathered, sifting, arranging, comparing with the Bible record, and endeavouring to construct a background which will make the Old Testament more living and more intelligible. Here is the result, as the Professor of Theology in the University of Gottingen sees it. It is an excellent book, excellently translated.

The first part of the work treats of the civilisation of Palestine before Israel settled therein, of the civilisation of the invaders, and of the period of transition. Many conundrums will be solved and many problems disappear in the light of these vivid pages. One gets a picture of the land and the people, of their customs and their faith, all in the making, so to speak; and free from such technicalities as put many books of excavation and criticism outside the compass of the ordinary reader.

The second part deals with Israel's civilisation in Palestine. Here the narrative does not flow so easily, so many facts are compressed into the pages which deal with the clan and the family and the social and religious customs that the reader grows weary. Yet it is difficult to see how the author could have set forth all his material in any other fashion; and he has added a full and reliable index which makes the book handy for reference.

"A History of Hebrew Civilisation." By Alfred Bertholet. Translated by Rev. A. K. Dallas, M.A. London: Harrap. 12/6 net.

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ARROWSMITH 6 UPPER BEDFORD PLACE, RUSSELL SQ., LONDON W.C. 1.

MR. SHAW'S NEW BOOK.

IF there is in Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Translations and Tomfooleries" but one translation, there certainly is plenty of tomfoolery—a little of which is excellent. The translation, "Jetta's Atonement," apparently is nearly as much an adaptation as it is a translation. Both Mr. Shaw and Herr Siegfried Trebitsch, the author of the original play, seem agreed upon that. Mr. Shaw gives lengthy explanations in his preface—whilst, towards the end, he quotes Herr Trebitsch as saying (a little plaintively we feel sure), "You have made my last act almost a comedy." It is a good play, though made with not very good material, and a play which should "act" well.

The tomfooleries are very slight, some of them painfully slight. By far the best are two which have been published already—"The Admirable Bashville" and "Press Cuttings." As for the rest, it would be almost impossible to imagine Mr. Shaw writing anything solidly dull. They are not that—and that is all to be said about them.

"Translations and Tomfooleries." By Bernard Shaw. London: Constable. 6/- net.

COMMUNITY SINGING AND THE GRAMAPHONE.

ELGAR'S "Land of Hope and Glory" has been reproduced in a remarkably fine Edison Bell record, as rendered by a special land line from the Prince of Wales's Playhouse, Lewisham. The chorus is played by the orchestra; the first verse is sung by a male octette, and then massed choirs of nearly 2,500 voices sing the chorus. This is the first record of community singing in Britain.

RECENT FICTION.

A TALE of ancient Rome, the winning volume of a first novel competition, is admirably constructed, and commands interest to the finish. Maximius, the Barbarian son of a slave—gladiator, captain of the guard, and even emperor for a moment—is a romantic figure of resource and daring. Although full of the crafts and cruelty of his age, he is of finer clay than his associates, over whom he gains a magnetic influence. As a unconventional study of Rome—plotting, pleasure-loving, dealing death in gala guise—under the Emperors Domitian and Nerva, the book demands attention.

"S.P.Q.R." By Peter Hastings. Holden. 7/6 net.

"Jennifer" is a heroine with such an elusive personality that her husband is baffled and seeks by reminiscence and analysis to form a true estimate of her character. The first part of the book is an excellent piece of psychological study, but towards the end of the book the narrator becomes so involved in his own conjectures and explanations that too much of the work is taken out of the reader's hands. Mr. Palmer is, in fact, by no means so subtle or provocative as his model Pirandello, nor is Jennifer as much of a mystery as any of the Italian dramatist's personages. Mr. Palmer has written, however, a quite distinctive novel, and everyone will be fascinated by Jennifer and her masks.

"Jennifer." By John Palmer. Christophers. 7/6 net.

In "A Daughter of Twenty" Mr. John North indulges in a mild form of farcical comedy, depending upon the quaintness of the situations he conceives to arouse laughter. A quiet business man finds his motherless daughter rather a handful; and his orderly life is interrupted by the methods which she, her "young man" and his most persistent aunt, adopt in order to bring him to heel. The father is kidnapped after many unsuccessful attempts to run away from the young man's aunt, and finds himself in a succession of awkward and ridiculous situations.

"A Daughter of Twenty." By John North Jarrolds. 7/6 net

Pamela, charming and heart-whole, leaves school to play hostess for her widower father, Sir Albert Strickland, Governor of an African Protectorate. They are shipwrecked by a floating mine, and the girl, rescued by a mysterious, blue-eyed stoker, finds herself with him on land, inhabited by a savage tribe. Thus romance develops, and the two adventurers share many thrilling adventures while they are joined by another boat-load of castaways, who make their appearance as captives, among them Pamela's daddy. By way of *dénouement*, after the safety of the party is assured, comes the disclosure of the stoker's identity.

"Pamela and her Lion Man." By Margaret Peterson. Hutchinson. 5/- net.

"The Pendulum" may be termed a war novel, but it is told from the standpoint of Magdalen Champneys, opening before her marriage, and her boy and girl are grown up and eager to play their parts in August, 1914. Owen Champneys, self-confident man of business, goes to America upon a political errand, and Magdalen is left to face the difficulties and problems of England in war-time—her task complicated by the intrusion of romance, apart from Owen, into her own life, and the calamitous effect of the new freedom upon her wayward daughter, Sybil.

"The Pendulum." By Mrs. Burnett-Smith. Hodder and Stoughton. 7/6 net.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

Edmund Ignatius Rice and the Christian Brothers. Dublin: Gill. 12/6 net.

Confessions of an Actor. By John Barrymore. London: Holden. 10/6 net.

Historic Lovers. By W. L. George. London: Hutchinson. 12/6 net.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ta Indika: a Herodotean account of the Indian Mutiny. By L. J. D. Richardson. Oxford: Blackwell. 2/6 net.

Orde Divini Officii Recitandi Missaque celebrandi in annum MDCCCC. XXVII. Dublin: Duffy. 2/6 net.

Christ and Money. By Hugh Martin. London: Student Christian Movement. 3/- net.

William Blake on the Lord's Prayer. By J. H. Clarke. London: Hermes Press. 7/6 net.

The Christian Mission in Africa. By Edwin W. Smith. London: International Missionary Council.

When Love Grows Up (Repertory Plays No. 59). By Constance Powell-Anderson. London: Gowans and Gray. 1/- net.

Live Stock Journal Annual, 1927. London: Vinton. 2/6 net.

NEW EDITIONS.

The Last of the Lairds. By John Galt. London: Foulis. 7/6 net.

Twelve Stories and a Dream. In the Days of the Comet. By H. G. Wells. London: Benn. 3/6 net each.

TRANSLATIONS.

Tales from Maupassant. Preface by R. B. Cunninghame Graham. London: Nash and Grayson. 7/6 net.

THE ALEXANDRA COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

The Alexandra College Magazine for December is a number of unusual interest. Miss E. Œ. Somerville gives a little sketch of Spanish travels, full of humour and human sympathy. Miss Winifred M. Letts has an article on "Little Boys in Literature," in which she draws a comparison between "David Copperfield" and "L'Elève Gilles" of M. André Lafon, with its French version not only of David, but of Miss Betsy Trotwood and of the faithful Peggotty. A paper by Miss Phyllis Kerr on the Moon in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is an original addition to the studies on that play. "Ten Days in America," by Miss Laura Stephens, is a fresh and telling account of her experiences in Canada. The Magazine, although its special appeal is to past and present students of the College, will be found most readable and of interest to the general public

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**OUR LEND

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES.

TONE AND COMMENT.

DUBLIN IRREGULAR.

TOBACCOS STRONG.

Very limited dealings were again current on the Dublin Stock Exchange yesterday in the general market, but among Government and British Funds quite a good volume of transactions were put through, with War Loan 5 p.c. and India Stock scarce. The Bank market was quietly firm, with Munster and Leinsters higher, Bank Stock and Hibernians firm. Dealings in Breweries were very circumscribed. Guinness alone quoted, and, in the absence of the usual sale pressure, improved, and closed ⅛ to the good. Distillery Shares were rather on offer, Rails were dull and featureless, beyond the set-back in Great Southern Pref. Stock after the previous day's improvement. Trams, Financial Trusts, and Bakery Shares were idle. Dunlop Rubber Ord. turned dull again. Parent Trust were not affected by the Deferred interim dividend. Textiles tended to slip back, including Coats and Courtaulds, which closed weaker. Tobaccos were good, with special strength in Imperials and Carreras. British-American Tobaccos were a further few pence higher. Oil issues moved irregularly.

LONDON STEADY.

LITTLE CHANGE IN VALUES.

Dealings continued on a small scale in the London Stock Markets, as a whole, yesterday, but, despite the slackness of interest, a generally steady tone prevailed, and few movements of importance were registered. Little of interest transpired in gilt-edged securities, and closing values were generally the same as on Wednesday. War Loan 5½ p.c., however, went ¼ firmer, but Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. were easier inclined. Foreign Government Stocks experienced a quiet and uninteresting session. Chinese Bonds continued dull, and quotations where altered showed a margin against holders. French Loans and Reconstruction Loans, however, were steady, as were Mexicans, while Turkish Unified and Spanish Fours were both put higher. Peruvian Corporation Ord., on the other hand, eased a trifle. Home Rails continued extremely quiet, while an easier tendency again prevailed. Actual price movements were few, but where they occurred lower values were quoted. Colonial and Foreign Rails, on the other hand, were still firm, and a number of further substantial improvements were recorded. Buenos Ayres issues went better, as did Cordoba Centrals and Leos, while Canadian Pacifics also closed higher. Grand Trunks and Mexicans were quiet and unchanged, but Antofagasta Ord. eased a trifle. Industrials, apart from Tobaccos, in which a fairly active business was transacted, continued quiet and steady. Textiles were quiet and without much alteration, but Iron, Coal and Steels were the turn firmer in some directions. Electrical Equipments were somewhat quieter, and a trifle easier in some instances. Rubbers continued dull, and lower values were again registered. A stronger tendency developed in Oils, and the leaders were put higher in some instances. Mines were quiet and little change was recorded. Tin shares, however, displayed a firmer tendency on the further rise in the quotation for the metal.

THE GREEK WAR DEBT.

M. Venizelos, who is negotiating with the British Government for a settlement of the Greek war debt to Great Britain, has left a memorandum with the British Treasury giving the views of the Greek Government on this subject.

BANKING PARTNERSHIP.

The Melbourne Bank of Victoria and the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney have entered into partnership, and will constitute the second biggest banking enterprise in the southern hemisphere. In the terms of agreement the two banks are to retain their separate identity.

AUSTIN MOTORS.

The *Financial Times* understands that the annual report of the Austin Motor Company will be issued about the middle of next month, and that the meeting will be held at the end of January or early in February. It will be recalled that in the company's circular of 20th August last the directors stated that they regretted that the estimated profits for 1926 had been seriously affected by the general and coal strikes.

CHEAPER CEMENT.

The Cement Marketing Company announce that the 10s. surcharge for cement, imposed on account of the coal stoppage, has been removed. In making this announcement, the company point out that, although approximately a ton of coal was needed for every ton of cement made, the cement manufacturers were the last to increase their prices during the coal stoppage, and had been the first to remove this additional charge.

COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE.

Mr. Arthur E. Gibbs, manager of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for Great Britain and Ireland, was recently compelled to tender his resignation on account of ill-health, and it was accepted by the directors with deep regret. In consequence of this, the directors have made the following appointments:—Mr. Ernest A. Cawdron (who has been in the service of the society in London for over 32 years) as manager, and Mr. James T. Gillespie (who has been in the service of the society in London for over 30 years) as secretary to the society for Great Britain and Ireland.

ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH.

Circulars have been sent out to the 4 per cent Mortgage Debenture stockholders of Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth and Co., Ltd., asking them to send in their proxies not later than Saturday next. This particular stock is not affected by the drastic scheme involving a five-year moratorium on the Debentures, except that they are asked to give the company power to borrow from its bankers or others upon the security of a first charge on the company's floating assets. Separate meetings of the different Debenture Stocks and of the three-year notes are to be held on 22nd December, at Winchester House.

FRENCH BANK RATE REDUCED.

PARIS, Thursday.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount from 7½ to 6½ per cent., and the rate of interest on advances from 9½ per cent. to 8½ per cent.

Since the Bank of France raised its rate of discount to 7½ per cent., when the franc was quoted at 200, money has been tight, and business has felt the restriction severely. The object of the increase was to compel the repatriation of French capital abroad. The Bank's action to-day in lowering the discount rate to 6½ per cent. is considered to indicate that this object has been largely attained. The fresh elasticity thus accorded to the Money market comes as a boon to French trade, which has been showing signs of languor.

OIL OUTPUT.

Venezuelan Oil Concessions—Production for week ended December 11, 1926, was as follows:—Bolivar District, 5,886 M. tons; Maracaibo District, 5,886 M. tons. Well B 114 at La Rosa has been brought in, producing at the rate of 128 tons per day.

COMPANY NOTICES.

BELFAST AND COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLOSING OF REGISTERS OF DEBENTURE STOCKS, AND THREE PER CENT. PARTIAL GUARANTEED SHARES OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Registers above referred to will be Closed from the 17th to the 31st December, 1926, both days inclusive.

H. E. MELLOR, Secretary.

Queen's quay Terminus, Belfast.

THE LINEN THREAD CO., LTD.

The Transfer Books of the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock will be closed from 18th to 31st inst., both days inclusive, preparatory to payment of Half-year's Interest on 1st prox.

By Order of the Board,

J. W. MacDONALD, Secretary.

53 Bothwell street, Glasgow.

14th December, 1926.

THE BWANA M'KUBWA COPPER MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF 400,000 SHARES AT 7/- PER SHARE.

Notice is hereby given that, in response to many requests by shareholders, the last day for applying for Shares has been extended to the 21st inst.

By Order of the Board,

A. H. WATTS, Secretary.

19 St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C. 4.

16th December 1926.

LONDON CHANGES.

The volume of business transacted in the Gilt-edged market was again on a small scale, but, despite the slackness of interest, a generally steady tone was maintained. Consols remained at 54, and Funding Loan and Victory Bonds were also unaltered. Conversion Loan 3½ p.c., on the other hand, were marked ¼ lower to 74½, but among War Loans the 3½ p.c. at 99½ were ¼ to the good. Among Indias, the 5½ p.c. were quoted ex-dividend at 101½, but others and Local Loans were without material alteration.

Among Foreign Government Stocks Chinese issues continued dull, and at the close of business the 5 p.c. (1896) at 84 and the 4½ p.c. (1898) at 62 were both a full point lower. French Loans were quiet and steady, as were Reconstruction Loans, while Mexican and Japanese issues also repeated their overnight value. Spanish Fours rallied to 71½, or a point firmer, while Turkish Unified went further forward to 21, or ¼ better on the day. Peruvian Corporation Ord., on the other hand, were marked ¼ lower to 6.

RAILS VERY QUIET.

Home Rails experienced another extremely quiet session, and, although little change was shown, movements where recorded were against holders. Great Westerns dropped ¾ to 86, and North-Eastern Def. Ord. at 18½ were ¼ lower, while the 4 p.c. 2nd Pref. lost a full point to 58. Midlands and Southends were steady and unchanged, while Metropolitans and Undergrounds also remained at their overnight quotations.

A firm tone continued evident in Colonial and Foreign Rails, and several further appreciable improvements were registered. Cordoba Central gained a further point to 38, while the 2nd Pref. at 57 were marked ½ firmer. Leo Ord. also gained ½ to 49, while Canadian Pacifics at 170 were a full point harder. Among Buenos Ayres issues the Pacific at 87 and the Western at 83½ were both ½ higher, while Central Argentine gained a point to 75½. Antofagasta Ord., on the other hand, eased a trifle to 78½, or ½ lower.

RUBBER SHARES EASIER.

The volume of business put through in the Rubber Share market yesterday was again on a small scale, while a dull and easier tendency still prevailed. A fair number of price movements was registered, but, while in a few instances slightly higher values were returned at the close, the vast majority of alterations were against holders. A quiet tone ruled in the commodity market. Quotations for the raw material commenced at about the previous night's closing value, and remained steady throughout the day. Spot and December fetched 1s. 6¼d. per pound, while Jan-ary to March and April to June were sold at 1s. 6¾d. and 1s. 7¼d. per pound, respectively. Anglo-Dutch at 48s. 6d. were 1s. 3d. lower on the day, while Batu Tiga at 52s. 6d. showed a loss of 2s. 6d. on the day's business. Grand Central and Highlands both shed 1s. 3d., and General Ceylon closed 1s. easier. Kuala Muda were another dull spot, and the final value of 48s. 1½d. showed a loss of 1s. 3d. on the day. Malacca at 61s. 3d. and Membakut at 23s. 9d. c.d. were also both 1s. 3d. lower, while Malayan shed 1s. to 40s. c.d. P.P.K. dropped 7½d., as did Sialang, while Rubber Estates of Johore and Seebrook were both 1s. 3d. down. Trusts shed 6d. to 40s. 3d., and Tandjong and United Sua Betong were both 1s. 3d. easier. Tebrau, on the other hand, were a firmer spot and at the close a gain of 7½d. was marked to 51s. 3d. x.r. and x.d., while Pegoh at 56s. 3d. showed an improvement of 1s. 3d. to 56s. 3d. Bukit Rajah were another firm market, and here also a gain of 1s. 3d. was recorded, while Ceylon Timber finished 3d. better.

TEA SHARES DULL.

The volume of business transacted in the Tea Share market yesterday continued on an extremely small scale, while a dull tone prevailed. Actual price movements were not numerous, quotations as a rule being fairly well maintained, but where alteration was registered lower values were generally returned.

OIL SHARES FINISHED BETTER.

Dealings in Oil shares yesterday were almost entirely of a professional character, public interest, a guide to which is afforded by brokers' orders, being negligible. In the afternoon, however, New York came in a buyer, and "bears" found themselves compelled to repurchase, with the result that prices moved up smartly, the day's business resulting in a fairly long list of more or less important gains, against which could be set only a few trifling losses. Shells were finally ⅛ up, the registered at 4⅞ and the bearer at 4¾. Shell Unions, however, left off easier at 30½. Royal Dutch went better in the afternoon, a gain of ½ being recorded at 31½. Anglo-Americans rose ⅛ to 4⅛ following satisfactory New York advices in the afternoon. Among other leading counters Burmahs continued prominent, the demand for the shares showing no signs of slackness, and the day's business resulting in an advance of 1s. to 6½. Anglo-Persians, having been quieter for the greater part of the day, met with attention in the late dealings and closed with a gain of ⅛ at 4¼. Although Mexican Eagles received very little attention on Paris account, they met with local support. After erratic movements Trinidad Oils' shares were finally 6d. up at 18s. 7½d.; 2nd Pref. Participating Prefs. also improved 6d. to 17s. 6d., and the 7 p.c. First Prefs. left off unchanged at 15s. 10½d. A strong feature among Venezuelans was provided by Lagos, the demand being particularly strong in the afternoon. After having been bid for at 4⅞, the shares left off either side of the price, showing a gain of ⅛. V.O.C. Holdings received increased attention and finished with a gain of ⅛, the Ord. at 3¼ and the Prefs. at 3⅛. British Controlled changed hands freely, and the Common showed an improvement of 3d. at 5s. 10½d., and the Pref. were 4½d. up at 10s.

INDUSTRIALS CONTINUE IRREGULAR.

Dealers reported a moderate trading in the Industrial market yesterday, with price movements, however, still irregular. On the more hopeful trade outlook, buyers came forward for some of the leading Coal, Steel and Engineering descriptions, which gained a few pence in places. Profit-taking was observable in some of the leading Electrical Equipment shares. Callenders reacted 1s. to 70s., and Henleys shed 6d. at 87s. 6d. British Insulated lost 3d. at 69s. 3d., but Siemens put on 3d. to 30s. 3d. Johnson and Phillips were well maintained at 60s., buyers still being in evidence. Of the Supply shares, City of Londons rallied to the extent of 1s. 3d. to 43s. 9d., but South Londons relapsed ⅛ to 2½. Although uncertain, a moderate amount of support was given to a few of the Textile issues. Amalgamated Cottons rallied to 6s., with Bleachers, at 41s. 6d., and Sewing Cottons, at 54s. 6d., each a few pence harder. Dyestuffs strengthened to 16s. 9d. Apart from Snias, which improved ⅛ to 1⅞ on the success of the Board issue, the lists for which were closed at 9.45 a.m., except for country applications, Artsilks were dullish. Courtaulds sagged to 4¾, with Celanese Ord. 4¼d. down at 4s. 10¼d., and the Prefs. 1¼d. lower at 7s. 10¼d. Nuera Ord. were a doubtful market at 20s. 6d., with the Def. offered at 18s. 9d.

Tobaccos continued active, but irregular. "B.A.T.'s" rose to 99s. at one time, but eventually finished with a net loss of 3d. at 98s. "Imps" moved in similar fashion, touching 118s. 6d., and closing unaltered on balance at 117s. 9d. Good support was given to Godfrey Phillips, which put on to 4⅛. R. and J. Hill hardened 5d. to 45s. 3d. A dull tone was observable for Breweries, where Guinness shed 5 at 575, with Allsopps 1s. 3d. lower at 17s. 6d., and Ind Coope 6d. down at 66s. 6d. Banks moved irregularly. National Provincial £5 fully-paid shares were favoured in the home group at 17¾, and among the overseas issues Bank of British West Africa rose ¼ to 4, National of India ¼ to 47½, and Union of Australia ¼ to 15. Although the Traction group was quiet, Brazilian Common put on 1¼ to 110. Motor shares showed little variation, but buyers came forward for Thomas Tillings, which put the price up 9d. to 53s. 9d. Dennis, Napiers and Rolls-Royce closed quietly firm. Nitrates were dull. Shipping, Insurance and Gas descriptions were scarcely mentioned. Foodstuffs were dull. Liptons eased 3d. to 13s. 6d., and Crosse and Blackwell First Prefs. fell 9d. to 11s., with the Ord. offered at 2s. 9d. A few scattered sales of News descriptions were recorded, and Allieds gave way slightly to 51s., Associated Def. to 8⅞, "Mirrors" to 8¼, and Daily Mail Trust to 68s. 6d. Inveresks, however, kept firm at 5 on the larger profits and increased dividend.

The feature in the Miscellaneous department was the renewed investment demand for Swedish Match issues, both the "A" and "B" shares advancing ⅞ each to 15⅛ and 15⅛ respectively. Dunlops continued in the ascendant, receiving quiet support, which lifted the price 3d. to 29s. 3d. Both Nobel Ord. and Def. remained firm, and Brunner Monds closed unchanged. Sir J. L. Hulett Ord. put on ⅞ to 1½. There were few changes among recent issues, but Selfridge Trust Ord. gave way further to 3¼, with Selfridge Provincial Def. offered at 13s. 3d.

LATEST CLOSING AND STREET PRICES.

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

—	Closing.	Rise or fall.
Consols	53 54⅛	.....
War Loan, 5½ %	99½ 99⅝	+ ⅛
Do. 4½ %	93½ 94⅝	.....
Do. 4%	100⅛ 100⅝	.....
Do. 4% (Tax Free)	100¼ 100⅝	.....
Funding Loan	84½ 85	.....
Victory Bonds	91⅝ 91¾	.....
3½ % Conversion Loan	74½ 74⅞	— ⅛
4½ % Conversion Loan	93½ 94⅝	.....
5½ Treasury Bonds	101¼ 101⅝	.....
Irish Land 2½ %	56 58	.....
India 3%	59 60	.....
Do. 3½ %	70 71	.....
Do. 4½ %	101 102	.....
Do. 5%	101 103	.....
Local Loans	62 62½	.....
Sudan 5½ %	106 108	.....

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Australian Com. 5%	99½ 100½	.....
Do. do. 6%	102 104	.....
British Col. 4½, '41	93 95	.....
Canada 4%	87 89	.....
Cape 3½ Cons.	77 78	.....
Ceylon 5%	106 108	.....
New South Wales 4½, 22-7	98 99	.....
Do. do. 5½, 1922-7	99 100⅝	.....
Do. do. 5% 1930-40	102 104	.....
New Zealand 4% '29	98 99	.....
Nigeria 6%	109 111⅝	.....
Queensland 4% '50-80	77 79	.....
Do. 5% '30-40	101 103	.....
South Africa 4% Cons.	85 87	.....
Do. 5%	101 103	.....
South Australian 4% '40-80	78 80½	.....
Do. 5½ %	102 104	.....
Victoria 4% '40-60	80 82	.....
Do. 5% 1925	100 102	.....
Western Australia 5% '35-45	90 93	.....
Do. 6% 1930-40	100 102	.....

BANKS.

Anglo-South American	6¼ 7	.....
Australasia	13½ 14	.....
Bank of England	315 320	.....
Bank of New South Wales	42½ 43⅛	+ ⅛
Do. New Zealand	2¾ 3	+1/16
Barclays	95 96	.....
British Overseas	5⅛ 5⅜	.....
Canadian of Commerce	45 47	.....
Chartered of India	19½ 20¼	.....
Hong Kong	114 117	— 1
Lloyds	62⅜ 63⅜	.....
Midland	90½ 91½	.....
National Discount Bank	8¼ 8⅝	.....
National Prov. (£4)	13⅝ 13⅞	.....
Royal of Canada	82½ 84	+1/16
Standard of South Africa	13⅝ 13⅞	.....
Union of Australia	14¼ 14⅝	+ ⅛
Westminster Bank	18½ 18¾	.....

FOREIGN BONDS.

Argentine, 1886	100 102	.....
Do. 4 p.c. Rectisiona	80½ 82	.....
Do. 5 p.c., 1909	93 95	.....
Belgian 7 p.c. Loan	93 93½ pm	+ ⅛
Brazil 4 p.c., 1889	32 34	.....
Do. Funding, 1908	90 92	.....
Do. 5 p.c., 1914	77 79	.....
Chinese 5 p.c., 1896	83 85	— ¼
Do. 4½ p.c., 1898	61 63	— ¼
Do. 6 p.c., 1913	44 47	.....
Czecho-Slovak's Bonds	105 107	.....
Egyptian Unified	81 82	.....
French Loan	124½ 125	.....
Do. 4 p.c.	94½ 95½	.....
German 7 p.c.	104 106	.....
French Rents	93½ 94	.....
Italian Rentes	15 17	.....
Japan 5 p.c., 1905	93 95	.....
Do. 6 p.c. 1924	93 95	.....
Mexican 5 p.c., '99	45 55	.....
Do. 4 p.c. 1904, Treas.	45 55	.....
Peruvian Corporation	5¾ 6¼	— ⅛
Do. Pref.	53 54	.....
Do. Def.	60 65	.....
Portuguese 3 p.c.	36 38	.....
Spanish 4 p.c.	69 74	+1
Turkish Unified	20½ 21½	+ ⅛
Do. 1903	19 20	.....

BRITISH RAILS.

Great Western	85½ 86½	— ⅛
Do. Cons. Pref.	63 65	.....
Lon. & North. East. Ord.	73½ 73⅝	.....
Do. 4 p.c. Pref.	72 74	.....
Do. 5 p.c. Red. Pref.	93 95	.....
Do. 4 p.c. Deben.	70 72	.....
Lon. North East. 5 p.c. Pref. Ord.	80½ 81½	.....
Do. Def. Ord.	18 19	.....
Do. 4 p.c. 1st Pref.	65 67	.....
Do. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	57 59	— 1
Metropolitan	62½ 63½	.....
Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	89 92	.....
Do. Irrief.	56 58	.....
Southern Pref. Ord.	76½ 77½	.....
Do. Def. Ord.	43½ 44½	.....
Underground Elec. (£1)	11⅛ 12⅛	.....
Do. Income Bon's	100 102	.....
Do. 5 p.c. Debs	101 103	.....

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.

Antofagasta	77½ 79⅛	— ⅛
Argentine G.W. Ord.	81⅛ 82⅛	.....
Bahia Blanca	30 32	.....
Central Railway Canada	80 81	.....
Buenos Ayres Gt. Sthn.	100½ 102½	.....
Buenos Ayres and Pacific	86 88	+ ⅛
Buenos Ayres and W.	82¼ 84½	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific	169 171	+1
Central Argentine	74½ 76½	+1
Central Uruguay	73 77	.....
Cordoba Central	37 39	+1
Do. 1st Pref.	84 88	.....
Do. 2nd Pref.	56 58	+ ⅛
Entre Rios	67 69	.....
Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	87½ 89½	.....
Grand Trunk Pac. Deb.	58 60	.....
Grand Trunk 4 p.c. Gear.	76 78	.....
Do. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb.	77 79	.....
Leopoldina	48 50	+ ⅛
Mexican Rails	6½ 7½	.....
Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	18 21	.....
Do. 4 p.c. Pref.	10 11	.....
San Paulo Ord.	180 184	.....
United Havana	73 75	.....

AMERICAN RAILS.

Atchison	165 167	+1
Baltimore	111 113	+1
Chesapeake	160 170*	.....
Chicago, Milwaukee	38½ 39½	.....
Erie	41 43	+1½
Do. 1st Pref.	58 61	+3
New York, Ontario	24 26	.....
Southern Common	122 124	+1
Do. Pref.	97 99	.....
Southern Pacific	110 112	.....
Union Pacific	166 168	.....

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

Allsopp £1 Shares	16 16½	— ⅛
Do. Pref.	90 92	.....
Bass, Ratcliff 5 p.c. Pref.	85 89	.....
Do. Ord.	2¾ 2¾	.....
Distillers Ord.	2¾ 2¾	.....
Guinness	565 575	— 5
Do. Pref.	117½ 118½	.....
Peter Walker Ord.	20⅜ 21⅜	.....
South African Breweries.	2⅞ 2⅞	.....
Walker (John) Pref.	21⅜ 22⅜	.....
Watney, Combe Def.	233 238	.....

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

Bournemouth and Poole	2⅝ 3⅛	.....
Charing Cross	34½ 36½	.....
Chelsea Ord.	24⅜ 25⅜	.....
City of London	42⅜ 44⅜	+1⅛
County of London	4⅝ 4¾	.....
Lancashire	23⅜ 25⅜	.....
London Electric	33⅜ 35⅜	.....
Metropolitan	29⅜ 30⅜	.....
Newcastle	1⅛ 1⅜	.....
St. James's	23⅜ 24⅜	.....
South Metro.	2⅛ 2⅜	.....
Westminster	24⅜ 25⅜	.....
Whitehall Electric Pref.	20⅜ 20⅞	+0/16

FOODSTUFFS AND STORES.

Aerated Bread	29⅜ 29⅝*	.....
Borril Def.	2½ 2⅝	.....
Crosse and Blackwell	3⅜ 3⅝	—0/8
Do. Pref.	13⅜ 14⅜	—0/8
Lovell and Christmas	1⅛ 1⅜	.....
Lyons (J.)	4⅝ 4¾	.....
Mackintosh (J.) Pref.	24⅜ 25⅜	.....
Maypole Def.	4⅜ 5⅛	.....
Smithfield Arg. West	2⅛ 2⅜	.....
Spratt's Patent	2⅝ 2⅞	.....
Union Cold Storage Pref.	18⅜ 19⅜	.....
Van Den Berghs	4⅛ 4⅜	.....
Do. Pref.	4¼ 4⅜	.....

IRON AND STEEL.

Armstrong (W. G.)	3⅜ 3⅝	.....
Cammell Laird	8⅜ 9⅛	.....
Dorman Long	16⅜ 16⅝	+0/3
John Brown	14⅜ 15⅜	.....
Do. (Liq. Def.)	13⅜ 14⅜	.....
Pease and Partners	14⅜ 15⅜	.....
South Durham Steel	2⅞ 3⅛	.....
Siemens	29⅜ 30⅜	+0/3
United Steel	5⅛ 5⅝	.....
Vickers Ord	8⅛ 9⅛	.....

LAND AND INVESTMENT.

Adoukir Land	15⅜ 17⅜	.....
Argentine Land Investment	11⅛ 12⅛	.....
Do. Southern Land	1⅛ 1⅜	.....
B.S.R. Land	8⅛ 9⅛	.....
Forestal Land	23⅛ 23⅝	.....
Hudson's Bay Ord.	5⅛ 5⅜	.....
Kafir Syndicate	4⅜ 5⅜	.....
Rio Negro Lands	1⅛ 1⅜	.....
Sudan Plantations	4⅛ 4⅜	.....

NEWSPAPERS.

Assd. Newspapers Def.	8⅜ 8⅝	—⅛
Allied News Ord.	50⅛ 51⅛	—0/8
Amalgamated Press	24/0 25/0	.....
Daily Mail Trst. (7/6 pd.)	68⅛ 68⅝	—0/8
Daily Mirror Ord.	8⅛ 8¼	—⅛
Sunday Pictorial Ord.	4⅝ 4⅞	.....

NITRATES.

Alianza	6 7	.....
Lagunas Nitrate	14⅜ 16⅜	.....
Lautaro Nitrate	2⅛ 2¼	.....
Liverpool Nitrate	20⅜ 22⅜	—1/8
London Nitrate	2⅛ 2⅜	.....
Rosario Nitrate	13⅛ 14⅜	.....
Santiago Nitrate	1⅛ 1⅜	.....
Tarapaca Nitrate	3⅛ 3⅜	.....

OILS.

Anglo-American	4 4⅛	.....
Anglo-Ecuadorian	1⅝ 1⅞	+ ⅛
Anglo-Egyptian "B"	19⅜ 17⅜	.....
Anglo-Persian Ord.	4⅛ 4¼*	+ ⅛
Do. 8 p.c. 1st Pref.	26/6 28/10½	—0/16
Do. 9 p.c. 2nd Pref.	28/7½ 29/1½	.....
Do. 5 p.c. Deb.	98 99½	.....
Apex Trinadad	1⅝ 1⅞	.....
Attock	1⅛ 1⅜	.....
British Borneo Pets. (10/-)	17/0 17/6	.....
British Burmah (£-)	9/6 10/0	+0/6
British Controlled	5/9 6/0	+0/3
Do. Pref.	9/10½ 10/1½	+0/4½
Burmah	6/3 6/9½	+ ⅛
Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	20/0 20/6	.....
Caltex	1/7½ 1/10½	.....
Eagle Transport Pref.	5⅛ 5⅞	.....
Do. 7 p.c. Notes	102 103	.....
Do. Bearer	103 104	.....
Kern River (10/-)	12/4½ 12/10½	.....
Lago (no par value)	4/13⅜ 4/16⅜	—0/3
Lobitos	£6⅜ £6⅝	+ 1/8
Mexican Eagle	18⅛ 18/10½	+0/6
Do. 8 p.c. Pref.	17/3 17/9	+0/6
Do. 7 p.c. 1st Pref.	15/7½ 16/1½	.....
North Caucasian (10/-)	3/0 4/0	.....
Ombilamin	3/10½ 4/4½	—0/3
Oropuche (4/- sh. f.p.)	0/6 0/9	+0/1½
Phoenix	23/6 24/6	.....
Royal Dutch	31½ 31⅝	+ ⅛
Shell Transport	4⅞ 4⅞	+ 1/32
Do. 5 p.c. Pref. (£10)	9¼ 9⅝	.....
Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	24/6 24/7½	.....
Spies (2/-)	1/8 1/9	—0/1½
Steaua Romana	13/0 13/6	+0/3
Tankers Pref.	8/3 8/6	+0/3
Trinidad Central	9/3 10/3	.....
Trinidad Leaseholds	4/12 4/17	+ ⅛
United Brit. Trinidad	7/0 7/3	+0/1½
Ural Caspian	3/3 4/0	.....
V.O.C. Holdings	3⅛ 3⅜	+ ⅛
Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	3¼ 3⅝	+ ⅛

RUBBERS.

M.U.—Dec. 6.

Amal. Rubber Est.	3 1/16	.....
Anglo-Dutch	48/6	—1/3
Anglo-Java	7 1/16	.....
Anglo-Malay	35/0	.....
Bartam Cons.	7/11½	.....
Bukit Mertajam	3 4/16	.....
Bukit Sembawang	3/0	.....
Buntar	24/3*	.....
Damansara	25/0	.....
Grand Central	45/0	—1/3
Highlands	31 10/16	—1/3
Java Para	30/7½	.....
Jugra Land	27/0	.....
Kamunting	5/7½	.....
Kapar Para	60/0	.....
Kepong	9/7½	.....
Kuala Lumpur	23/9*	.....
Kuala Muda	48 1/2	—1/3
Labu	56/3	.....
Laras	4/4½	.....
Lingei	48 1/2	—0/7½
London Asiatic	6/0*	.....
Malacca	61/3*	—1/3
Malaysian	40/0*	—1/0
Merlimau	2/0	.....
Mukim	35/3*	.....
Nebalund	49/0	.....
Nedeem	49/0	.....
New Dimbula	6*	.....
Nuwara Eliya	3/0	.....
Ouvah	55/0	.....
Peacock & Nil.	3 1/16	.....
Pahbojan	7/0	.....
Pundaloya	55/0	.....
Rosehaugh Cey	43/9	—1/6
Scottish Assam	39/0	.....
Scot. T. & Ln.	53/9	.....
Singlo	59 41/2	.....
Travancore	40/0	.....
Up. Assam	51/3	.....

TEXTILES AND STORES.

Amalgamated Cotton	5/9	6/3	+0/5
Bleachers	41/0	42/0*	+0/3
Bradford Dyers	44/9	45/9	.....
British Celanese Ord.	4 7/16	5 1/16	—0/4½
British Dyestuffs	16/6	17/0	+0/1½
Calico Printers	20/3	20/9	.....
Coats	58/6	59/0	.....
Courtaulds	4/7½	4/9½	—1/32
English Sewing Cotton	54/0	55/0	+0/3
Fine Spinners	44/0	45/0	.....
Fine Cotton	3¼	3⅜	.....
Harrods	57/6	58/6	.....
Hollins (Wm.)	1⅛	1⅜	.....
Linen Thread Ord.	29/6	30/6	.....
Lister Ord.	21/3	22/3	.....
Nuera	18/9	20/0	.....
Do. Def.	18/3	19/3	.....
Selfridge 6 p.c. Pref.	1⅝	1⅞	.....

TELEGRAPHS.

Anglo-American Def.	24⅜	25¼	.....
Marconi Wireless Ord.	15/6	16/0	.....
Do. Pref.	1 1/16	1 1/8	.....
Do. Debs.	1 1/16	1 1/8	.....
Do. Marine	21/3	22/3	.....
Do. Canada	3/3	3/9	.....
Oriental Telephone	3⅜	3⅝	.....
Radio Corporation	1 11/16	1 25/32	—1/32
do. Pref. ($50)	1 6/16	1 10/16	.....

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIALS.

African and East. Trade	27/0	28/0	.....
Amal. Dental Prof. Ord.	18/3	19/3	+0/3
Anglo-Argentine 1st Pref	2⅜	2⅝	.....
Associated Cement	16/9	17/3	.....
Barrow Haem.	1 0/32	1 1/16	.....
Brazilian Traction	109	111	+1⅛
British Portland Cement	23/3	23/9	.....
Bryant and May	13/6	13/9	—0/3
British Oil and Cake	25/3	26/3	.....
Brit. Col. Electric Rail.	117	120	+1
Do. 4½ p.c. Debs.	88	89	.....
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	97/9	98/3	—0/3
Brunner Mond	35/6	36/6	+0/3
Callender's Cable	45/6	46/6	—0/6
Carreras	161⅛	166⅛	.....
Dunlop Rubber	29/1½	29/4½	+0/3
Do. 5 p.c. Deb.	100½	.....	.....
Do. "C" Pref.	1⅛	1¼	.....
English Electric	14/6	15/6	.....
Finlay (James)	79/0	80/0	.....
General Electric Ord.	30/6	31/6	.....
Do. Def.	105	.....	.....
Gramophone Ord.	3 1/16	3 1/8	.....
Imperial Tobacco Ord.	117/6	118/0

DAIL EIREANN.

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CLAIM TO FREE COPIES OF NEW BOOKS.

SCOPE OF LAND BILL (No. 2).

Dail Eireann yesterday finished the business of the session, and adjourned until January 25th.

On the report stage of the Industrial and Commercial Property (Protection) Bill, Professor Tierney claimed that the privilege enjoyed by Trinity College of receiving on demand a free copy of every book published in the Irish Free State should be extended to the three Colleges of the National University.

Mr. E. H. Alton, F., T.C.D., expressed sympathy with the needs of the three Colleges, and suggested that at the proper time Professor Tierney ought to propose that a grant should be given to them for libraries. At the same time, he protested against the suggestion that the privilege of receiving free copies of books should be withdrawn from four universities in Great Britain.

The Minister for Industry and Commerce said that he was prepared to move the deletion of the sub-section relating to the universities in Great Britain and to propose that the Colleges of the National University should receive the books.

After further discussion, the Minister agreed to reconsider the question.

The Minister for Lands and Agriculture explained the proposals made by a committee for the amendment of the Land Bill (No. 2). He could not, he said, accept the suggestions regarding fee-farm grants and evicted tenants.

NEW BILLS.

THE MEDICAL REGISTER.

The first stage of the Medical (No. 2) Bill, which will enable the Medical Act, 1925, if in force on February 21 next, to be continued in force for a limited period, was passed.

The Army Pensions (No. 2) Bill also passed its first stage. This bill provides for the payment of pensions, allowances and gratuities to disabled members of the armed forces of Saorstat Eireann and certain other military organisations, and for the payment of allowances and gratuities in certain circumstances to dependents of deceased members of these forces.

Leave was granted to the Minister for Defence to withdraw the Army Pensions Bill, 1926, which was on the order paper for a second reading.

The report stage of the National Health Insurance Bill was passed.

CORONERS BILL.

On the final stage of the Coroners (Amendment) Bill,

Mr. Gorey said that even at that late stage he had to take exception to the principle of the bill, which gave power to the Department responsible to revise the salaries of coroners. He pointed out that in Tipperary there were eight coroners' districts. It might happen that some of the coroners would have two districts, but there were eight salaries. In Louth, a small county, there were three districts. He suggested that this was a subject for legislation.

Mr. O'Higgins said that, in spite of Mr. Gorey's irrelevancies, what really mattered was whether the work to be performed was necessary and useful, and whether there was adequate remuneration for it.

Mr. Baxter said that the bill enabled the Department to review the salaries of coroners and to increase them if they thought fit, but not to reduce them. That was not justified.

The bill was passed.

EXEMPTION FROM RATES.

On the Committee stage of the Local Government Bill, Mr. Johnson moved the deletion of the clauses providing for the exemption of certain new buildings from rates.

He said that the bill proposed to extend the period of exemption of certain buildings up to 1930 and for seven years after the completion of the building. Buildings other than workmen's dwellings and those erected under the recent Housing Acts were to be exempted from two-thirds of the rates for a period which might include the years 1930 to 1937. In Dublin there were sixty-four premises valued at £100 or over which had been exempted in that respect, and whose rates were reduced by two-thirds of the valuation.

That meant, roughly, a loss to the rates of from £15,000 to £16,000 a year. The period of that gift of other people's money that they were making was to be extended, and the Minister had made no suggestion or justification for such an extension of these free gifts.

The case was made in the original bill that it was necessary to make some exemption of the kind for the purpose of encouraging building. No such case could be made for the present bill, because the houses were already erected.

Mr. McGoldrick said that it would not be advisable to cut away the exemption until they had some experience of its effect in increasing the supply of houses.

MINISTER'S SYMPATHY.

The Minister for Local Government said that the principal objections raised to the proposal in the original bill centred round the retrospective clauses. That bill had served a useful purpose by giving a stimulus to building, and so creating employment. He had a great deal of sympathy with Deputy Johnson's point of view. He believed that at the present time it would be foolish to do away with the section just as people were beginning to know about it, and it was beginning to give fairly useful results. The new subsection would operate only where the valuation had been increased. If it was not increased the full rate would be paid. The situation could not again arise as it arose in Dublin, where, as a result of the section in the original bill, valuations had dropped to the extent of £31,000.

Mr. Good said that in the original bill it was considered essential to give encouragement to erect factories in order that they might give employment. That was necessary, because Dublin was the most expensive place in Europe to erect a building

Mr. Johnson, by leave, withdrew the amendment on the assurance that the Minister had given him.

FREE BOOKS.

CLAIMS OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

On the Report stage of the Industrial and Commercial Property (Protection) Bill, Professor Tierney moved an amendment to include the University Colleges of Dublin, Cork and Galway with the universities in Great Britain, which are entitled on written demand to copies of books published in the Free State.

It would be a peculiar thing, he said, if the bill should go through without this provision when it gave such privileges to libraries in England and Scotland and to Trinity College. In ten or twelve years' time the provision might become very valuable, and it ought to apply to the three quite poor and badly provided for University Colleges. He thought also that Trinity College should take its place with the other University Colleges in the Free State, instead of being put in a special position alongside the National Library and the British Museum. The question would arise whether it would mean a matter of more expense to Trinity College.

TEXT BOOKS.

In the course of the next ten or fifteen years they might expect to see a large number of ordinary text books for schools and colleges published here, and then the privilege of free copies would be of the greatest possible value to the University Colleges, and that in a way that could be of little value to the libraries in Great Britain. The privilege would be of value to University College, Dublin, but even more so to that of Cork, where the college library was virtually the only library in the town.

In Dublin the 1,200 to 1,300 students of University College could not very easily become readers either in Trinity College or in the National Library. Any little benefit that University College might get from the clause in the bill would be very welcome indeed. The three National University Colleges, surely, had a greater claim for the privilege than had the well-provided libraries in Great Britain.

THE BOOKS THAT MATTER.

Mr. E. H. Alton, F., T.C.D., said that he was in complete sympathy with the purpose of Professor Tierney's amendment. It was the duty of the State to see that the constituent colleges of the National University should be provided with properly equipped libraries—containing books dealing with all subjects covered by the University. The amendment, however, would go a short way towards attaining that purpose. It was not the books of to-day that were required for the equipment of a University library, but those, often out of print, which could only be had by gift or by purchase.

In his opinion, Professor Tierney should, on the proper occasion, frankly propose that a grant be made for the purpose of library facilities for the University Colleges. If he did so, he would certainly have the support of the deputies representing Dublin University.

On the question of excluding from the privilege the four University libraries in Great Britain, he said that they had in the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge a vast amount of material, manuscripts and records of all sorts, of immense use to Irish research scholars. No scholars were more welcomed to those libraries than the scholars from Ireland. He spoke from personal knowledge when he assured the House that the keeping up of the continuity of Irish literature in the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge was very much appreciated over there.

The Dail should be very loth to break or to hinder that continuity and the co-operation between scholars here and in Great Britain. That was not the spirit of the Dail as expressed by a predecessor of the present House. At a time when an earlier Dail was not able to function in public and had to carry on its work under cover, they voted something like £200 to enable an Irish scholar to complete his work. The fame of that action on behalf of learning, taken at a time when the Dail had other things to think of, went all round the scholars of the world. The appreciation of it was world-wide.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF LETTERS.

It would be a pity to look at the question from a purely insular point of view. Ireland was proud to belong to the great commonwealth of letters, and he would not like that Irish representatives should do anything that might be interpreted as illiberal—as a desire that the country should retire from that wider world of learning in which our scholars had played such a noble part. Surely the country was not so poor but that it could do justice to the Colleges of the National University, and, at the same time, continue an active generosity to others that had been appreciated by their outside friends and scholars for years.

Mr. Johnson said that it might be possible without any great loss to themselves for the publishers to supply ten copies, instead of the seven that had been suggested.

A RETROGRADE STEP.

Mr. McGilligan intimated that he was prepared to move the deletion of the sub-section providing for copies being supplied on demand to the four university libraries in Great Britain, and that they be sent instead to the National University College.

Professor Thrift said that they would take a retrograde step if they excluded the universities of England, Scotland and Wales. It was little more than a matter of courtesy to these libraries, and he did not think that the cost to the publishers or authors amounted in any one year to more than three figures.

Sir James Craig said that, while it was only right that their university colleges should be included, it would be a great mistake to refuse to send books to the English, Scottish and Welsh universities.

The Minister stated that he would go into the entire matter of the libraries between now and the next stage of the bill, and he suggested that the matter be left over until then.

This course was adopted.

LAND BILL (NO. 2).

MINISTER'S EXPLANATION.

On the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on the Land Bill (No. 2), 1926, Mr. Hogan, Minister for Lands and Agriculture, said that the committee had recommended 42 amendments, and some of these would considerably extend the scope of the bill. He would deal only with the amendments he had accepted.

There were about five important amendments, which represented to some extent compromises between the different parties in the Dail. The first amendment was that relating to building ground, which was excepted in the Land Act of 1923. It had been excepted from every Act since 1880, and, rightly or wrongly, that tradition had been continued. There was more reason now to continue it than when the 1923 Act was passed, because in that Act there was power to purchase future tenancies which were subject to termination at a year's notice and the owners of the tenancies could not get a fair rent fixed.

The amendment would extend the Act in a big way, and that was all the more reason why they should be careful in dealing with problems affecting building ground.

SUB-TENANCIES.

There was also the question of the sub-tenancies, of which there was a considerable number in the country. These tenancies, as a rule, came into existence after the purchase, and were in existence for a great number of years. In the 1923 Act they could not be purchased, but they were now purchasable on terms practically agreed upon by the Committee.

The next amendment dealt with fishing rights, which were reserved under the Act of 1923 to the Land Commission. That gave rise to a rather peculiar state of affairs. These anomalies the Committee sought to remove.

He next dealt with the recommendation of the Committee that tenants of disused mill holdings should be enabled to purchase. The bill, he said, had made it quite clear that holdings with mills now disused can be purchased as agricultural land, provided that the other requirements of an agricultural tenancy were present. He wanted it to be quite clear that a disused mill on a holding was not now of itself a barrier against the holding for the purposes of the Act.

FEE FARM GRANTS.

The next subject was that of the position of holders of fee farm grants. The Committee recommended that the holders of land on such title outside the non-congested district might apply for an order that the land should vest in like manner as if the land were situate in a congested area. They also recommended a provision that the redemption price fixed by the Judicial Commissioner should in no case exceed the standard price fixed for agricultural land in the same neighbourhood.

IRRESPONSIBLE.

That was an absolutely irresponsible suggestion to make. Fee-farm rents were always in a different position to agricultural rents. They were always regarded as good negotiable security up to 80 per cent., while agricultural rents, subject to constant changes ever since 1840, were not valuable security to more than 25 per cent. It would be nothing short of confiscation after sixty years of agitation to treat fee-farm rentals, under which the landlords of most of the country held, as agricultural rentals, and he was not going to do it.

He thought they had done the grantees very well by giving them power to redeem their rents, by reducing those rents, and by doing what was necessary to help the man who had met with misfortunes. He would not deal with the residential holdings ques-

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

(Continued from preceding Column.)

tion, as there was no recommendation from the Committee on the subject.

DELAY.

He went on to say that the report of the Committee had held up the Land Bill in a way that should never have occurred. There were only two contentious amendments agreed to by the Committee that he would not put into he bill. One was the fee-farm grants, and the offier the proposal about the evicted tenants.

On the latter the Committee put forward a proposal to compel the landlord to reinstate in his original holding, and evict the present occupier, every tenant evicted during the land campaign. He believed that none of the Committee now wanted that in the bill, except the man who proposed it. All that was left in dispute was the position of fee-farm tenancies, and that could have been debated on the bill in the ordinary way. Instead of that, the bill had been held up by the procedure adopted.

FARMERS' VIEW.

Mr. Gorey (Farmers' Party) said that there were no grounds for the Minister's complaint that the bill which he wanted in such a hurry had been held up for a few weeks. He (Mr. Gorey) did not agree with the Committee's decision on the question of residential holdings. On the subject of fee-farm grants, the Minister refused to accept the recommendation of the Committee, which gave the first shred of justice to a class of tenant left out in the cold.

Mr. James Cosgrave said that there were very few evicted tenants to be reinstated. Surely, the Minister would not prevent the reinstatement of these soldiers of the land war to their original holdings, and leave their lands in the hands of grabbers and evicting landlords.

Mr. Wilson said that when the Act of 1923 came into operation men who held their land as agricultural holdings lost fixity of tenure, and in many cases got notice to quit. He believed that the Government never intended that, and they ought to remedy it now.

CASES OF HARDSHIP.

Mr. Conlon said that, as regards the residential holdings clause, there were many cases of hardship.

Mr. Heffernan said that the bill promised by the Minister would not finally settle the difficulties in connection with land.

A motion by Mr. Conor Hogan, that the debate be adjourned until January 25, was carried, after the Minister had announced that he intended to introduce the new Land Bill on the reassembly of the Dail.

PRIZE DAY AT WESLEY COLLEGE.

THE PRINCIPAL ON COMPULSORY IRISH.

BARRIER TO EDUCATION

The vexed question of compulsory Irish was referred to by the Rev. Dr. Irwin, Principal, on the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes at Wesley College, Dublin, yesterday. It was from a cultural and educational point of view, as well as from the utilitarian aspect, Dr. Irwin said, that they objected to compulsory Irish. In that school the subject was taught, and, in the opinion of the Board's inspector, with great success, to all pupils who wished to take it. He might remind parents that without this subject there was no possibility of entering any branch of the Irish Civil Service. In the past many of their boys availed themselves of these important openings in the Government service, and old boys of that school still occupied leading positions in several Government offices. It was desirable that their boys should still prepare for these appointments, and there was no reason why they should not secure their share of them in open competition, provided they made a special study of Irish.

ADVANTAGEOUS CHANGES.

Proceeding, the speaker said that the changes recently introduced by the Ministry of Education, whereby schools were afforded greater liberty in arranging the syllabus and in the selection of books and authors, were wholly advantageous. The intention, however, to make Irish and other subjects compulsory did not leave enough room for Latin, French, music and drawing, and those subjects the study of which made for culture and a liberal education.

Dr. Irwin expressed the view that the capitation grant should be increased, and, he said, as the Ministry proposed exercising control over the education of all pupils above six years of age, it was only reasonable to claim that capitation should be paid, as was done in Northern Ireland.

Having stated that it was extremely disappointing that the question of pensions for secondary teachers remained in abeyance, he referred to the Memorial Hall. It was erected, he said, to the glory of God and in memory of the brave who fell in the Great War, and the brave who endured to the bitter end.

BRILLIANT PUPILS.

Dealing with the College's successes at the Intermediate examinations, Dr. Irwin said that they continued to hold a good place among the large public schools. The scholarships were determined by the highest total secured in five subjects; but as Irish carried 400 and English only 300 marks, the great advantage lay with the schools that specialised in Irish. It was probable that at no period in the school's history were there so many brilliant pupils of Wesley passing through the Universities. Dr. Irwin gave a list of the distinctions achieved by past pupils in Trinity College, and in conclusion expressed his thanks to all who had contributed to the success of another year.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

The Right Rev. R. K. Hanna, M.A., Moderator of the General Assembly, who presided, said that he had been greatly impressed by the number and variety of the distinctions won by students of the College. They were now approaching their centenary, and could look back to a great tradition. Many distinguished men had been educated in their school. He emphasised the great value of games from the educational and moral point of view. The secret of success and influence in any sphere depended upon character, and that was determined by religion and attachment to the Lord and Master.

The singing of the National Anthem brought a successful function to a close.

DRUMCONDRA HOSPITAL.

PRESENTATION TO MR. J. E. ROBINSON.

The December meeting of the Drumcondra Hospital Committee was held on Wednesday last, the following members attending:—Canon Fergus W. Greer, M.A. (Chairman), Mrs. B. F. Eustace, Miss Poe, Miss L. M. Montgomery, Mr. W. J. Arnold, the Rev. J. Denham Osborne, D.D.; the Rev. P. J. McGrath, C.C.; E. M. Fannin, M.D.; W. F. Delaney, M.D.; Mr. R. F. Jones, Mr. J. J. Simington, Mr. J. E. Robinson (Hon. Registrar), and Miss Carroll (Honorary Secretary, Ladies' Committee). Apologies for unavoidable absence were received from Mr. Seton Pringle, F.R.C.S.I.; Mr. T. Buchanan, and Mr. G. Hammond.

The monthly reports were placed before the Committee and approved, and subscriptions from the following were noted with thanks:—The League of Mercy, £2; W. R. M'Nab, Esq., £2 2s.; Messrs. Arnott and Co. (Dublin), Ltd., £1; F. G. Turbett, Esq., and Mrs. Turbett, £2; Miss Booker, £1; Mrs. Cummins, £1. Miss Carroll and Mr. R. F. Jones were appointed visitors for the ensuing month. The Chairman welcomed the new medical member, Dr. Delaney, on his first attendance after his recent appointment as physician to the hospital.

At the close of the meeting, the Chairman said that a desire had been expressed to present the Hon. Registrar (Mr. J. E. Robinson) with a tangible token of regard and appreciation for the work he had done for the hospital since he took over that office in 1923. He bore testimony to the assiduous and constant attention given by Mr. Robinson to the interests of the hospital, and asked Mrs. Eustace to make the presentation. Dr. Fannin and other members also expressed their appreciation of the Hon. Registrar's services.

In acknowledging the gift, which took the form of a massive silver tray, with inscription, Mr. Robinson said that the handsome presentation was a complete surprise to him, and he appreciated, more than he could say, the kindness that he had always experienced from his fellow-members, which had so materially lightened his task. In thanking them sincerely, he felt that he should testify to the hearty co-operation which had always existed, and he would particularly like to refer to the Ladies' Committee and the staff who were doing so much for the hospital.

FREE STATE SENATE.

BILL PASSED IN TEN MINUTES.

RUSH AT END OF THE SESSION.

STRONG PROTESTS BY SENATORS.

During the discussion of the Wireless Bill the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs announced that the Director of the Dublin Broadcasting Station, "in consequence of attacks on him," had recently tendered his resignation, which had not been accepted.

There were further protests in the Free State Senate yesterday against the practice of Ministers in asking the House to pass bills through all their stages on the last day of the session.

Mr. Burke, Minister for Local Government, asked the senators to oblige him by passing through all its stages the National Health Insurance Bill after it had been passed by the Dail that evening. The bill, he said, was a formal temporary measure which it was found necessary to pass into law before the end of December, in order to validate certain acts, such as the continuance of the Medical Certification Fund. He asked that this should be done, beause there was nothing controversial in the bill, and a more comprehensive measure would be introduced as soon as possible.

CHAIRMAN'S PROTEST.

The Chairman said that he was sure the House would be disposed to give the Minister every facility. But once again he had to complain of the scant courtesy towards the Senate that was involved in applications of that sort. Three weeks ago he ascertained from the Clerk of the Dail that there were no bills which would require the attention of the Senate before the recess, except the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill. This was the first time he had heard about the bill mentioned by the Minister, and the House was asked to pass it before the adjournment. It was not fair to him or to the House that applications of this kind should be sprung upon them at the last moment without preliminary notice.

Mr. Farren—Is is reducing the proceedings of this House to a farce to bring in a bill in this way and ask us to pass it without knowing what it is.

A LIMIT NEEDED.

Sir Thomas Esmonde said that there ought to be a limit to the celerity with which legislation was passed. He agreed that the habit of rushing bills through the Senate reduces their proceedings to a farce.

Mr. Burke said that he really felt that he was in the position of a culprit to some extent. This bill, as he had said, was a purely formal one. The Senate had passed the original bill two years ago, and there was no change in this one, which was to be only a temporary measure.

Mr. Douglas said that in rushing measures through in the way now suggested they were weakening the Senate. Certain Ministers frequently laughed at the Senate for their compliance in these matters, and they had one of the biggest jokes that day from the Minister for Local Government. The bill was before the Dail for a month, and the Senate was to get only five minutes to consider it.

PASSED.

At half-past four o'clock the Chairman announced that he had been informed that the bill had been passed by the Dail, and he put it to the House whether they should pass it at that sitting or leave it over for consideration next day.

The Standing Orders were suspended, and the bill was passed through all its stages in the space of ten minutes.

BROADCASTING.

MORE COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE PROGRAMMES.

It was agreed to suspend the Standing Orders so that the Wireless Telegraphy Bill might be taken.

On the motion for the second reading, Mr. O'Farrell said that he wished to know from the Minister why the practice of relaying the British programmes had been discontinued, and whether there was any chance of the practice being resumed. It was unfair to crystal users that they should have nothing but the Dublin programmes.

Sir John Keane suggested that the Minister should send out a questionnaire among the users of wireless in order to ascertain their views about the value of the programmes.

Mr. S. L. Brown said that it was a wrong principle to give the Minister the right, as was intended under certain sections, to prescribe punishment. That involved a new proposal in legislation.

The Chairman pointed out that railways and other public companies prescribed penalties in their by-laws.

MONEY NEEDED.

Mr. J. J. Walsh, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, said the position was that they had very little money for broadcasting. He had no alternative but to introduce legislation to expedite the collection of licence fees. There were 40,000 wireless users in the country, but only 4,000 were licensed. The bill was not revolutionary, and it contained nothing controversial.

The announcer had requested listeners-in to write their opinions about the programmes, but only thirty communications had been received. Fifteen had been of a favourable nature, and fifteen were what might be termed unfavourable. Senators would agree with him that failure to make any substantial statement of grievances was proof that the grievances were not universal.

At one time they got frequent relays from Daventry, but these relays cost something like £15 an hour, and they were not a great success. Possibly they might again have the relays.

The department had taken steps to build up a Press section in connection with broadcasting. Already authority had been secured for the appointment of one Pressman. In all probability there would be quite a number of Pressmen attached to the station, not only in Dublin, but through the country.

The Advisory Committee had suggested that the broadcasting programme should be from 7 p.m. until 11 p.m. At 1 p.m. or 1.30 p.m. they would issue a market bulletin, and in the afternoon there would be an hour's entertainment for children. They were experimenting on the possibility of relaying not only Daventry, but Continental stations. With the "beam" system it might be possible to relay a programme from any part, so that those who looked for international programmes would not have to wait indefinitely.

WANTED—AN OFFICIAL.

For twelve months he had been trying to get an assistant station director. The Civil Service Commissioners had, to their own satisfaction, exhausted the resources of the country, and he was still without an official. Quite recently the station director, in consequence of attacks on him, tendered his resignation, but its acceptance was refused, as the station would have been left with nobody to do the work but the announcer.

Mr. T. Foran said that he hoped that provision would be made to relieve from payment of the licence fee destitute people and the blind.

Mr. T. Farren made a plea for the reduction of the licence fee in the case of the very poor.

The second reading was carried, and the bill was passed through its other stages.

LABEL ON EGGS.

DERRY MAGISTRATE MERCHANT SUMMONED.

At Londonderry Petty Sessions yesterday the magistrates dismissed without prejudice a summons brought by the Northern Ministry of Agriculture against James Smyth, J.P., merchant, Bishop street, for exposing for sale by retail a quantity of preserved or cold-stored eggs without having a label so describing them attached.

The evidence was that an inspector on the 29th November last found eggs in the defendant's shop window labelled, "Prime, 2s. per dozen." The inspector said that the attendant told him the eggs were cold-stored. The price of fresh eggs at the time was 3s. a dozen. This practice of labelling cold-stored eggs as "prime" was very prevalent.

Mr. Heffernan said that the bill promised by the Minister would not finally settle the difficulties in connection with land.

Mr. Humphrey Babington, solicitor for the defendant, accused the Ministry of trickery, and Mr. Young warmly repudiated the allegation.

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"To Soothe and Smooth your Skin."

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TAXATION OF FORD CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—It is a matter of surprise that no agitation has arisen over the very unfair discrimination about to be made by the Free State Government next year in the case of owners of Ford cars. This discrimination is all the more unjust in view of the fact that it hits the poorer members of the motoring public. From the 1st of January, it appears, owners of Ford cars which have not been manufactured or assembled in the Free State will have to pay an increased road tax amounting to £23, whereas owners of Ford cars manufactured or assembled in the Free State will be required to pay only a sum of £10. There appears to be no warrant for this unjust discrimination against the owners of English-built Ford cars.

The tax of £23 was specially imposed by the British Government upon the Ford car with the view of aiding the British motor manufacturers, who altered the design of their engines, so that an English car rated at, say, 9 h.p. is capable of over 20 h.p. Inasmuch as the Ford car is really a "light" car (weight of tourer, about 16 cwt.), there is no reason why it should be taxed at more than £10 in the Free State; but this should apply to all Ford cars as a matter of justice and not of concession; hence, to differentiate is unjust.

Weight *plus* speed are the only factors to be taken into account when estimating the damage done by motor cars to the roads. Since the motor tax is levied—and rightly so—in order to maintain the roads, it is unjust to tax a light car, like the Ford, more highly than other cars of equal or even greater weight and speed. The increased tax on the old Ford cars hits the poorer members of the motoring public, many of whom are unable to purchase a new car. Why should they be mulcted in such a prohibitive and unjust tax as £23?—Yours, etc.,

"OLD FORD."

Dublin, December 16th, 1926.

LICENCE ON TROUT RODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I consider that it would be most unadvisable to impose a 5s. tax on trout rods. Local fishermen have had free trout-fishing all their lives, and most of them have angled fairly with rod and line. If 5s. is demanded, they will feel aggrieved. Most will probably refuse to pay and will resort to unfair fishing, whereby, for every single fish killed formerly, there will be a dozen or so captured. I do not think, if I may judge from Press reports, that the fishery conservators went into this matter with sufficient care. I have had a great deal of experience of local anglers, many of whom I have known to prevent the employing of unjust methods of catching trout. If a levy is imposed, these are the very men who may practise those methods which formerly they endeavoured to put down.—Yours, etc.,

WALTER KEATING.

Clontarf, Co. Dublin,
December 15th, 1926.

DAIL QUESTIONS.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

In the Dail yesterday Mr. Thomas Johnson asked the Minister for Finance what portion of the £6,010,935 voted for purposes likely to promote employment in the Free State had been expended.

The Minister said that the amount expended to date was £2,217,359. The sum that would probably be expended in the remaining portion of the financial year was £2,364,686. The total probable expenditure was, therefore, £4,582,045. That figure might be increased by £217,964, the sum marked for expenditure in the current year from road grants made available in previous years but not fully expended. That brought the grand total of probable expenditure to £4,800,009.

Mr. Johnson asked the Minister to hasten the expending of the £1,200,000 during the next three months on putting men to work.

Mr. Blythe said that so far as they could they would speed it up, but the coal strike had prevented them from doing more than they had done.

ROAD TRAFFIC.

Answering Mr. Johnson, Mr. O'Higgins said that the question of legislation to deal with the more effectual regulation of road traffic had been under consideration for some time. He had decided to ask the Minister for Local Government and Public Health to co-operate with him in setting up a Departmental Committee of Inquiry to investigate what fresh powers were required to deal with the matter, and to recommend what authorities should have the responsibility for making and enforcing the regulations. This Committee would be asked to consider the licensing of cattle drovers and the regulation of the driving of cattle on roads and in markets.

Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Price 5s. Sold by all Chemists and Stores; or post free from Proprietors, Martin, Chemist, Southampton.—(Advt.)

Radio Valves

you can depend on

An ideal valve for all purposes which is sensitive, free from noise and exceedingly robust. It has approximately twice the life of any other dull emitter at present on the market.

Try these valves in your pet circuit and note the difference.

Operating Characteristics:

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Filament voltage - 0.8 to 1.1 volts.
Detector Plate voltage 15 to 30 volts.
Amplifier " " 30 to 60 volts.

Ideal for portable sets as the valve works at full efficiency from a single dry cell.

"The Valves with the Tape Filament"

The IMPROVED WECOVALVE

Standard Telephones and Cables Limited
FORMERLY WESTERN ELECTRIC

Agents for IGRANIC Honeycomb Inductance Coils and Component Parts

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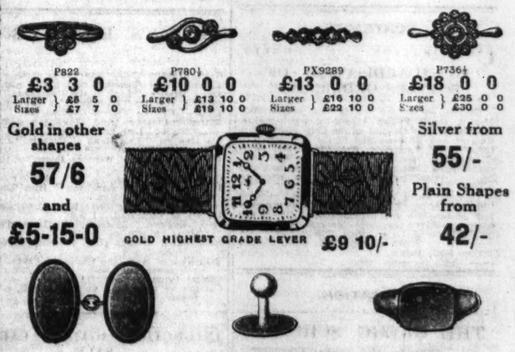

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DERRY JAIL ECHOES.

EX-WARDER AND FORMER PRISONER.

An ex-prison warder summoned a former prisoner at Derry Petty Sessions yesterday for assault, and told a story of persecution which, he said, originated through a grievance when he had the defendant under his charge.

The complainant was Michael Malley, now a carter in the employment of a Corporation contractor, and the defendant Daniel Hutton, of Long Tower street, Derry.

When he was going in the direction of Walker square on Monday morning, the complainant said, the defendant caught hold of his horse and cart and prevented him from going on. He told the witness to get off the cart, as he wanted to speak to him. The defendant kept him for twenty minutes, and then went across to some men. Returning, he seized the witness by the collar and pulled him about. The witness had no alternative but to protect himself.

This originated through a grievance when I was a prison warder," proceeded the witness. "This man Hutton was a guest on several occasions, and a very bad one he was, too. Prior to this he had on five occasions threatened me what he would do when he got me in the right quarter, and, if not, some of his chums would get me in some quarter."

The defendant, who did not appear, was fined 20s. and bound to the peace for twelve months, himself in £5 and two sureties of £2 10s. each.

SINN FEIN MEETING IN ABBEY STREET.

At a Sinn Fein meeting held in Middle Abbey street, Dublin, last night, Mr. J. J. O'Kelly condemned the Government's financial policy. Ministers, he said, had permitted Ireland to be despoiled of a larger sum than would have paid for a world war.

Mr. Eamonn Donnelly, T.D., said that they all wanted to have the Government and the Treaty scrapped. The worst clause in the Treaty was that of partition.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
At 7.45, HERBERT CLAYTON & JACK WALLER PRESENT THEIR OWN COMPANY IN THE SUCCESSFUL COMEDY,
THE BEST PEOPLE.
DIRECT FROM THE LYRIC THEATRE, LONDON. THE FIRST TOUR OUT OF LONDON.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.30.
Mon., Dec. 27th—The Grand Christmas Pantomime,
"RED RIDING HOOD."

OLYMPIA THEATRE
(LATE EMPIRE).
TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 7 and 9.
JOHN MacDONAGH'S
"IRISH STEW"
Of the "PICK OF HIS HITS"—Jimmy O'Dea, Fay Sargent, Dick Smith, Pat Hayden.

XMAS PANTOMIME.
JOHN MacDONAGH'S
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.
"Everything new but the title."
Box Office Now Open.
'Phone—3208. Box Office—11-4.

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW NIGHT at 8.
Matinée Saturday, 2.30.
LOOK AT THE HEFFERNANS,
By BRINSLEY MACNAMARA.
Booking at Theatre (10.30 to 6) and at Clery's.

METROPOLE CINEMA.
THEDA BARA, in
"THE UNCHASTENED WOMAN."
The Strongest and Strangest Love Story the Screen has ever known.
DAILY at 2.50, 5.0, 7.10 and 9.20 p.m.
KOKO SONG CARTUNES.
"ON THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE."

METROPOLE RESTAURANT
A La CARTE LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS, 12.30 to 9.30. Finest Cuisine. Moderate Prices.
TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEON AT 1/6.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER AT 4/6.

THE GRAFTON.
MATHESON LANG
IN
"THE ISLAND OF DESPAIR."
SHOWING AT 2.5, 4.25, 6.45, 9.5.
COMING:—"THE COHENS AND THE KELLYS."

CORINTHIAN.
Continuous from 2.30 o'clock.
EMIL JANNINGS, LYA DE PUTTI and WARWICK WARD in "VARIETY."
Showing at 3, 5, 7 and 9 o'clock.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN HOTEL.
DINNER DANCE,
SATURDAY, 8 to 11.
Exhibition Dances will be given by Mr. MORO-SINI WHELAN and his Partner, Miss MACNAUGHTON.

MERRY XMAS IN CLERYS BALLROOM.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22nd, and JAN. 5th, AND EVERY WEDNESDAY FOLLOWING.
CLERYS NEWEST IDEA.
DINNER AND DANCE, 7.30 to 11.
In the
AFTERNOON DANCE ROOM.
CLERYS MELODY SYNCOPATERS, WITH Mr. C. A. COLEMAN (LONDON).
DINNER and DANCE, 7/6. DANCE ONLY, 3/6.
XMAS EVE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24th,
A JOLLY GALA NIGHT, 8 to 12.
NEW LIGHTING EFFECTS AND TWO BANDS.
New Band Arrangements in the Large Room.
Clerys "Merry Xmas" Frolics each evening, DECEMBER 27th to JANUARY 1st.
Full Particulars later of Wonderful Programme.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DOWN COUNTY REGIONAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
VACANCIES IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.
Applications are invited from qualified persons for the undernoted positions:—
(a) Principalship, Kirkistown Public Elementary School.
(b) Principalship, Tullycore Public Elementary School.
(c) Principalship, Slievenaman Public Elementary School.
Candidates for positions (a) and (b) should be rated as "Highly Efficient."
The conditions of service and the emoluments of each position will be in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Ministry of Education, Northern Ireland.
Applications must be submitted on the special Forms (E.T.1.) obtainable from the Offices of the Committee, 37 Great Victoria street, Belfast, and must be lodged with the undersigned not later than noon on Thursday, 6th January, 1927.
D. C. QUAIL, Director of Education.
Dated this 16th day of December, 1926.

HIBERNIAN AUXILIARY, C.E.Y.M.S. CHRISTMAS MARKET,
TO-DAY (FRIDAY), DECEMBER 17th, At 11 HUME STREET.
From 12 o'clock to 6 o'clock.
CAKES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, XMAS GIFTS.
LUNCHEONS and TEAS.
Admission ..... 6d.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL FREE NIGHT SHELTER
(FOR HOMELESS CATHOLIC MEN).
BACK LANE.

A PUBLIC MEETING
IN AID OF THIS INSTITUTION,
Will be held in
OAK ROOM, MANSION HOUSE,
On
SUNDAY, 19th DECEMBER,
At 8 p.m.
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN Has Kindly Promised to Preside.
The Meeting will be Addressed by Several Prominent Citizens.
N.B.—THE ADMISSIONS TO THE NIGHT SHELTER SINCE JANUARY LAST NUMBERED 32,076, AND 64,552 MEALS WERE GIVEN FREE.

CONTRACTS.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.
STANDARDISATION OF BOTTLES ORDER, 1925.
Tenders are invited for (a) Guaranteed Half-Pint Sq. Bottle Filling Apparatus, which will be required to pass the test of the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures and of the Department of Industry and Commerce; Specification and sketch of apparatus should be enclosed; (b) two hand-worked Sand Blasting Machines, suitable for stamping and stencilling, quotation to be given per machine.
Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed "Bottle Testing Machines," should be addressed and delivered to the Commissioners, Dublin Corporation, Waterworks and Markets Department, 28 Castle street, on or before 30th instant.
JOHN J. MURPHY, Town Clerk.
City Hall, Dublin,
16th December, 1926.

EDUCATION.

THE GREGG SCHOOLS.
DAY, EVENING AND POSTAL COURSES.
ALL COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.
Every Student placed in a good position immediately on reaching proficiency.
REOPENING ..... JANUARY 3.
THIS IS THE BEST TIME TO JOIN.
Ask for particulars of the brilliant successes achieved in public examinations in 1926, and for information regarding appointments secured.
Write, call or 'phone (4852) to-day for full particulars.
THE GREGG SCHOOLS, Ltd.,
42 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.
THE LARGEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL CHAIN OF COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS IN THE WORLD.

HARECROFT HALL,
GOSFORTH, CUMBERLAND.
Headmaster:
R. A. VALLANCE, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.).
An English Preparatory School of the highest class, offering unique facilities to boys whose homes are in Ireland. Enquiries invited, and information supplied by the Headmaster, or by Miss Bellingham Todd, 5 Grafton street, Dublin. Next term begins Friday, 14th January. Personal escort for all boys, both ways, always.

EVENTS IN IRELAND are fully summarised in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES," with Illustrations. Price Twopence.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
4.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY 9.0
THREE AUSTRALIAN BOYS
HOOKER & SEAWARD,
GWENDOLINE BROGDEN,
Minna Tomchinsky, J. J. Collins, Ted Waite, Norman Carroll, Moore and Twins,
THE FOUR MARCAS.

TIVOLI.
3—10.45, CONTINUOUS.
"THE SEA WOLVES,"
Featuring PAUL RICHTER.
A Spectacular Production.
A Vivid, Virile Pirate Drama.
NEXT WEEK:
"SALAMMBO."

THE PAVILION,
DUN LAOGHAIRE. 5.30 to 10.15.
LAST 2 DAYS OF THOMAS MEIGHAN, in
"IRISH LUCK."
The Famous Picture he came to Ireland to make.
at 4, 6.25 & 8.50. O.Henry Story, Pathesong, &c., &c.
Next Monday: "DREAMS OF MONTE CARLO."

LA SCALA THEATRE.
TO-DAY 3—10.30 CONTINUOUS.
LOIS WILSON,
WARNER BAXTER, LUKE COSGRAVE,
IN
"WELCOME HOME."
Adapted from the successful American Play.
Showing at 4.15, 6.45 and 9.10.

HAVANA CIGARS.
THE quality of Havana Cigars has greatly improved during the last few years, and those purchased now, if in good condition and selected, can be relied upon as giving the finest smoke available.
As we do not offer these goods before they have actually been in our drying rooms for two years (irrespective of when manufactured), and as we only buy from sampling, customer can rely on both condition and quality.
We can supply real "Havanas" from £25 to £9 10s. per 100, the latter in boxes of 50 only.
Home manufactured cigars of Havana and other high-class tobaccos have also greatly improved, and can be thoroughly recommended.
For Residents in the Free State who wish to send Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos to friends outside, we have made arrangements with our agents across the water to forward on parcels. This will mean that the parcels will arrive free, no costs for duty, etc., being then charged on delivery as there would be if despatched from the Free State.
Orders of this description should reach us not later than the morning of Saturday, 18th.
Customers can select from a large and varied selection of Bartlett and Dunhill Pipes, High-class Cigar and Cigarette Tubes, also Pouches, in all the latest leathers, as well as in poplin-covered oil silk, our speciality.
Purchasers will greatly oblige by letting us have their orders as soon as possible, if for Christmas delivery.

JAMES J. FOX & CO.,
119 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE,
AND
COOKING UTENSILS.
MAGUIRE & GATCHELL,
LTD.,
10 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

SAVE THE DUTY AND CHOOSE RIGHT!
GIVE AN UMBRELLA THIS YEAR. Both attractive and useful—you could not choose a better present. But be sure you buy a FRAS. SMYTH UMBRELLA. We are the actual makers, so you save the duty. We have a host of other Charming and Useful Gifts, too, all very inexpensive, such as—
VANITY BAGS.
WALKING STICKS.
PURSES.
SPORTING SEATS.
Call early and make your choice in comfort.
FRAS. SMYTH & SON,
75 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

FRUIT FOR CHRISTMAS.
TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS INCLUDE:
2,000 Pint Apples, from 4/6 each.
1,500 Fancy Boxes Tangerines, 1/6, 2/-, 2/6, 3/-.
200 Cases Jaffas, extra large, 2/6 doz.
100 Cases lovely deep red Denia Oranges, skins like silk, 2/- per doz.
500 Cases Valencia Oranges, 1/-, 1/6 dozen.
Oranges for the Kiddies, 20 1/-.
1,600 Cases Choice Apples, Newtowns and coloured varieties, 15/-, 17/6, 21/- cases; 12½ to 16½ dozen.
THESE MAKE A SPLENDID XMAS GIFT.
Splendid Ripe Pears, 4/- per dozen.
SOUTH AFRICAN PEACHES. MISTLETOE. HOLLY. XMAS TREES.
CUT FLOWERS.
Special Supplies of
WHITE AND PINK CHRYSANTHEMUMS.
XMAS CRACKERS.
9d. to 5/- per Box of 12.
Ask for our Special Xmas List.
KNOWLES,
27 GRAFTON ST.,
24 UPPER BAGGOT ST.

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Gaiety Theatre—"The Best People," 7.45 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Varieties, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Abbey Theatre—"Look at the Heffernans," 8 p.m.
Olympia Theatre—"Irish Stew," 7 and 9 p.m.
Tivoli—"The Sea Wolves," 3.10.45 p.m.
Metropole Cinema—"The Unchastened Woman," 2.50, 5.0, 7.10, and 9.20 p.m.
The Grafton—"The Island of Despair," 2.5, 4.25, 6.45, 9.5 p.m.
La Scala Theatre—"Welcome Home," 4.15, 6.45, and 9.10 p.m.
Corinthian—"Variety," 3, 5, 7, and 9 p.m.
The Pavilion, Dun Laoghaire—"Irish Luck," 4, 6.25 and 8.50 p.m.
St. Andrew's College Prize Day, 11.30 a.m.
Inquiry at City Hall, 11 a.m.
Model Engineers' Exhibition, 25 Lower Pembroke street, 8 p.m.
Incorporated Society for Promoting Protestant Schools, 3 p.m.
Exhibition of Work and Christmas Cakes, 18 Parnell square, 3 p.m.
Central Criminal Court, 11 a.m.
Cumann na nGaedheal, Central Branch, 5 Parnell square, 8 p.m.

INJUNCTION AGAINST CARDIFF SALE.

A picture, "The Death of General Wolfe," stated to be a Romney, which had belonged to the late Major E. T. Block, of Cardiff, was to have been offered for sale by auction at Cardiff yesterday afternoon, but when the sale opened a solicitor's clerk entered the room and informed the auctioneer that an injunction had been issued, and that the sale of the picture must not proceed. The auctioneer, in consequence, announced that the picture would not be put up.

It is understood that the injunction was granted on the application of a London woman.

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The Irish Times.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1926.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IRELAND.

The plans of the Free State Tariff Commission were outlined at the first sitting, which was held in Dublin yesterday.—(Page 7.)

The debate on the report of the Imperial Conference was continued yesterday in Dail Eireann.—(Page 7.)

In the Free State Senate yesterday the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs said that the Director of the Dublin Broadcasting Station had tendered his resignation in consequence of criticisms of the programmes. It had not been accepted.—(Page 5.)

The Rev. Dr. Irwin, Principal of Wesley College, referred to compulsory Irish at the annual distribution of prizes yesterday.—(Page 5.)

The Rector of Belvedere College, at the annual dinner of the College Union last night in Dublin, spoke in favour of compulsory Irish in the schools, and said that the weak point in the educational programme was the mathematical course.—(Page 8.)

At the meeting of the National Executive of the Irish Farmers' Union in Dublin yesterday, rural science, live stock mortality and agricultural depression were among the subjects discussed.—(Page 8.)

At the inaugural dinner of the Society of Irish Motor Traders last night in Dublin Mr. McGilligan, Minister for Industry, said that, while he would not say that prosperity was here in any degree, there were signs that it was coming back.—(Page 8.)

The Drumcollogher trial was opened in the Central Criminal Court yesterday.—(Page 11.)

Four men have been arrested in connection with the robbery of £800 on Monday last from a bank manager who was driving from New Ross to the village of Ballycullane.—(Page 11.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

According to a report signed by two doctors, Mrs. Christie is suffering from loss of memory.—(Page 7.)

At Liverpool yesterday John M. Harrington, of Tralee, was remanded on a charge of forging and uttering a cheque for £480.—(Page 9.)

ABROAD.

The Emperor of Japan had a sudden relapse yesterday.—(Page 7.)

It is reported that a military revolution has broken out in the South of Portugal.—(Page 7.)

SPORTING.

At Gatwick yesterday Zeno won the Headley Juvenile Hurdle Race.—(Page 10.)

FINANCIAL.

London Stock Markets remained steady, but there were few movements of any importance.—(Page 4.)

The Dublin Market could only boast of limited dealings. Guinness Shares improved.—(Page 4.)

Free State Tariffs.

The Free State Tariff Commission held its first public meeting in Dublin yesterday, and its chairman, Mr. J. J. McElligott, Assistant Secretary to the Ministry for Finance, made an admirably clear statement concerning its aims and scope. He remarked very truly that the appointment of this Commission opened a new stage in the economic development of the Free State. In the past tariffs have been chiefly matters of politics. They have been granted or refused largely on the ground of their effect on revenue, and all inquiries into tariff proposals have been strictly secret. The advent of the Tariff Commission will change, and much improve, the whole system. A definite policy of "selective protection" has been adopted by the Government which will leave all investigations into specific cases to Mr. McElligott and his two colleagues. All the work of the Commission will be conducted in public, except, of course, when the discussion of a firm's financial circumstances demands confidential treatment. It has been given the fullest power by Parliament to examine witnesses on oath and to compel the production of any documentary evidence which it may require. Its report on any tariff proposal will be regarded as a public document. Consequently, for the first time since the fiscal problem became a vital issue in the Free State, the uninitiated will have an opportunity to understand what is happening and to weigh for themselves the merits of every case.

The Commission's terms of reference are of the widest kind. It will deal not only with proposals for the adoption of new tariffs, but with suggestions in regard to those which already are in force; and anybody who can prove that he represents a recognised interest in the country will be entitled to give evidence. All applications for fresh tariffs must be made in the first instance to the Minister for Finance, who, "at his discretion," will pass them on to the Commission. In order that frivolous applications may be discouraged, a fee ranging from £10 to £100 will be charged in every case. Having made the most exhaustive inquiries, the Commission will present its report to the Minister for Finance, who has undertaken to act on it immediately, instead of waiting for his Budget proposals. Thus tariffs in the Free State will be divorced from all considerations of political expediency. The Tariff Commission cannot be more than an advisory body, but its semi-judicial character will give its recommendations much weight with the public, and in practice its word is likely to have virtually the force of law. If we believed in the economic value of the Government's policy of "selective protection," we should welcome the Tariff Commission as the best possible instrument for its application. Even though we disagree profoundly from that policy, we welcome the appointment of Mr. McElligott and his colleagues as, at least, a useful guardian of the consumers' interests.

Sooner or later, however, the major question must be answered. Is protection, "selective" or otherwise, a good thing for the Free State? Protective tariffs raise the cost of living. Why is the index figure for the Free State so much higher than that for Northern Ireland? Unemployment is relatively far greater in the North than it is in the twenty-six counties. Shipbuilding and linen, the two staple trades of Ulster, have suffered enormous losses during recent years; yet Belfast, with free trade, is considerably cheaper than Dublin, with its array of import duties. We do not suggest that protection is the only cause of the Free State's dearness, but, undoubtedly, it is a contributing factor. Again, the Free State cannot be compared with any other country in the world. Wisely or foolishly, its citizens have invested, and are continuing to invest, most of their capital in British undertakings, with the result that it has an "invisible" export trade of many millions *per* year from British sources. Its visible export trade also is with Britain, and the prosperity of its citizens varies in direct ratio to the volume and value of that trade. Few will deny that tariffs tend to restrict not only imports, but exports; for a country must buy in order to sell, especially when it has only one external customer. We are convinced that any attempt to restrict the Free State's trade with Britain is folly; and, no matter what may be said by protectionists, every fresh import duty raises a new economic barrier between the two countries.

The Farmer's Outlook.

Colonel C. M. Gibbon, speaking at yesterday's meeting of the National Executive of the Irish Farmers' Union, warned the farmers of Ireland that they need depend on no improvement in the severity of competition. Agricultural depression has been eased in some measure by two good harvests; but there is no likelihood of rising prices and large monetary returns. The only farmers who are moderately prosperous, as Colonel Gibbon observed, are those who use the labour of their own families and produce the maximum output possible in a system of mixed farming. Humble branches of the farmers' industry, like the production of eggs and the fattening of pigs, demanding industry, patience and ceaseless personal attention, are the most profitable. Specialisation can prosper only when Irish agriculture has been rendered scientific, not merely in methods of production, but in methods of marketing. The depression that has befallen Irish farming is repeated in other lands. Denmark has suffered, and reports are received daily of hardship in the most fertile districts of Canada. If depression weighs with peculiar heaviness on the Irish rural population, it is because of the absence of variety in the Irish economy. The emigrant ships are full, and employment agencies are overwhelmed by offers of labour by farmers' daughters, simply because Irish farming remains a low organism that cannot adapt itself to the times. What rural industries we possessed in the last century are flickering out to-day; and no longer is the farmer's budget lightened by returns for homespun cloth and knitted garments. The remedy lies in education, which, as Mr. Conor Hogan said yesterday, ought to correct the low esteem in which the farmer's craft is held. Rural science as a subject in our schools will bear its fruit, not only in preparing the farmers' children to become good farmers, but, as Mr. Hanly observed, in developing a bond of sympathy between all phases of Irish life. There are villages of a hundred houses—half of them being licensed premises—in which the householders talk of the neighbouring peasantry as "the country people," implying that they regard themselves as a class apart. This absurd habit of mind forbids agricultural progress. Our country towns, existing as places of exchange for the farmers, are organically part of the agricultural economy, and they will yield good service only when their inhabitants work hand in hand with the farmers. The new preparatory colleges for national school teachers are situated in rural districts, and every one will derive its own milk, butter, eggs and, perhaps, bread, from the farm to which it is attached. Here the Free State Department of Education has a fine opportunity to steep the young minds of the teachers-to-be in rural knowledge and agricultural ideals. Every farm ought to be managed on the best scientific lines, and the students should be induced to combine their book work with practical observation. In this way they may become apostles of scientific methods of the soil's use, and of the beauty and happiness of the rural life.

University Libraries.

Under British law the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, is entitled to receive a free copy of every book which is published in Great Britain. That right is not affected by the bill now before *Dail Eireann* which, in its final form, will regulate the title of certain libraries to receive, on demand, copies of all books printed in the Free State. It is manifest that, in justice to authors and publishers, the privilege must be limited very strictly. The present bill confines it to Trinity College Library and the National Library in the Free State, and extends it to four university libraries in Great Britain. Last week the Minister for Industry and Commerce explained that Trinity College had been chosen because the completeness of its collection ought to be maintained; and Mr. W. E. Thrift, F.,T.C.D., promised that the Library would be freely at the service of all accredited readers. At that time, and again yesterday, some deputies deplored the exclusion of the University Colleges of Dublin, Cork and Galway from the benefits of the bill, drew invidious comparisons with Trinity College, and suggested that the proposed concessions should be cancelled in the cases of the four British universities. The whole matter was put in its proper perspective yesterday by the speech in which Mr. E. H. Alton, F.,T.C.D., one of the most brilliant and most humane figures in European scholarship, appealed for a generous co-operation throughout the field of British and Irish letters. As he said, no rivalry, save of good works, ought to exist among enthusiasts in a common cause. We endorse heartily Mr. Alton's suggestion that, if the three Colleges of the National University cannot be included in the bill, their need of books shall be satisfied by a grant from the State. We endorse not less heartily his plea that the proposed title to receive Irish books shall not be withdrawn from the four British universities. After the recent symposium of good-will in London this would be an ungracious act by the Free State's Parliament, and, as coming from the land of saints and scholars, a sorry recognition of the secular and unselfish help which Oxford and Cambridge have given to Irish learning. We hope that Mr. McGilligan's final touches to the bill will show the good influence of Mr. Alton's appeal, and that, without detriment to the British universities, he may be able to make, or at least to promise, some provision for the book-hunger of the three Irish Colleges.

Silesian Coal.

The ill-wind that blew over England during the six months of the coal strike brought much gain to foreign coalfields, and none benefited more substantially than the Polish mines in Upper Silesia. These mines, which depend entirely on railway transport, were hit heavily by the Great War. Their prosperity revived when the French occupation of the Ruhr increased Germany's demand for their coal, but a new crisis was approaching at the time when the British coal dispute began. In 1925 the monthly output from the Silesian coal-fields was less than 1,800,000 tons, and it was declining steadily in the first months of the present year. In September, however, as a result of the British strike, the monthly output had reached nearly 2,700,000 tons, or more than the output before August, 1914. During the period of the British dispute the Silesian coal-owners—who are almost all Germans—were able to increase the number of their workers by twenty thousand. The average wage rose from 3s. 2d. to 4s. *per* man *per* shift, and the hours, which had been raised to ten after a general strike in 1924, were reduced to eight. In August Great Britain alone took 700,000 tons; and the Polish industry established a firm footing in the Baltic States. Its prosperity has brought proportional gain to Poland's iron and textile trades, but now the Polish mines have reached the most critical stage of their career; for the test of their economic soundness under normal conditions has yet to come. The Special Correspondent of *The Times*, writing from Kattowitz, says that the owners, anticipating a British effort to recapture the lost markets of the Baltic, are most anxious to avoid a cut-throat war of prices and to come to terms with the British industry on a basis of co-operation. Their difficulty—Mr. Baldwin has been painfully familiar with it—is the amorphous character of that industry. All the Silesian owners are members of one central association. In Great Britain some 1,500 owners control 2,800 mines, and there is no central body through which they can speak with a united voice.

BUCK WHALEY'S MEMOIRS.

(By T. O'H.)

The sale at Sotheby's last Monday of Sir Edward Sullivan's great collection of book bindings brings to mind a little romance of Irish binding of which Sir Edward was the hero. As readers of this paper are aware, the collection just disposed of included the original copy of Buck Whaley's account of his memorable journey to Jerusalem in 1788. The manuscript has had a curious history.

Compiled by Whaley during his sojourn in the Isle of Man—whence he fled from the Dublin bailiffs towards the close of the eighteenth century—the memoirs remained unpublished in the possession of his family for a number of years after his death in 1800. Then the manuscript disappeared, and for a full half-century no trace or tidings of it could be found. Its very existence became a matter of doubt. Again and again persons interested in the social history of Ireland in the spacious days of the Bucks and Beaux published appeals for information of its whereabouts, but to no purpose.

In a London auction room, some twenty years ago, the keen eye of Sir Edward Sullivan fell upon what he recognised to be an interesting example of Irish binding, in the characteristic style of decoration common in Dublin before the Union. He purchased the prize—two handsome quarto volumes of manuscript bound in red morocco, with white inlay, and elaborately tooled in gold and lettered on the back, "Travels by T. W." The purchaser was more concerned just then with the binding than the contents

"After investigation of the contents," writes Sir Edward—"in which I was materially assisted by Mr. Henry S. Berry, I.S.O., of the Public Record Office, Dublin—I discovered that these volumes were the original manuscript memoirs of Thomas Whaley, so long missing, and which, as I have learned from enquiries since made, seem to have been for many years passing from hand to hand amongst English book-collectors, their preservation in all probability being attributable rather to their gold-tooled covers than to the more or less anonymous story which they contained."

That Buck Whaley prepared this account of his adventures with a view to publication during his lifetime there is no reason to doubt. At any rate, Sir Edward Sullivan, being satisfied on this point, lost little time in giving the strange story to the reading public. Carefully edited by him, and enriched with a fine preface on the social life of Dublin in the latter part of the eighteenth century and valuable historical annotations, the work was published in 1906. It is now out of print and extremely rare.

LORD CADOGAN'S AFFAIRS.

CREDITORS' PETITIONS.

The *Evening News* learns that a receiving order in bankruptcy against the Earl Cadogan has been made, and will appear in to-day's *London Gazette*. The order was made on a petition by Messrs. M. Dunn, Limited, financiers, of Prince's street, Hanover square, London, who alleged non-compliance with a bankruptcy notice. Four other West End firms had also entered petitions on similar grounds. The Earl's address was given as 33 Grosvenor street. The first meeting of creditors has been fixed for December 29.

The Earl, who is now 57, is well known in athletic circles as Chairman of the British Olympic Council and as President of the Chelsea Football Club. An old Etonian, he was formerly in the 1st Life Guards, and served in the South African War. He was A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at the time that his father held the office. Nominally he is one of London's greatest landowners, but the Cadogan estates have been for some years past administered by trustees, the Earl having been made bankrupt as Viscount Chelsea in 1911, four years before he succeeded to the title.

It was Earl Cadogan's father, the fifth Earl, who transformed Chelsea. He made it into one of the best West End residential areas by clearing away old-fashioned, small and insignificant dwellings, widening streets, and erecting modern houses and shops. During the previous bankruptcy proceedings liabilities were returned at £58,914, including £24,647 due to moneylenders.

THE HIBERNIAN CATCH CLUB.

At the December meeting of the Hibernian Catch Club, Sir Robert Woods, M.D., was unanimously elected President for the years 1927, 1928, 1929. After the toast of "The Governor-General of the Irish Free State, the Governor of Northern Ireland, with Prosperity to Ireland," had been responded to by the Right Hon. Andrew Jameson, D.L., the outgoing President, Mr. Arthur Jackson conducted the newly-elected President to the presidential chair, and handed over to him the ivory maul which was presented to the club in 1702 by Dr. Walter Wade, on whom the minutes relate that he was elected a member on the 6th April, 1770. Sir Robert Woods, having taken the chair, thanked the members of the club for electing him.

It is interesting to note that the club, which was founded in 1689, is in an exceedingly flourishing condition, and that in the year 1926 the numbers attending the dinners created a record.

THE LATE MR. CARL AKELEY.

NAIROBI, Thursday.

Mr. Akeley, the noted hunter and artist, who died at Kabale, Uganda, on November 29th, was buried on Mount Makeno, in Uganda. A memorial Service, held in Nairobi yesterday evening, was conducted by Archdeacon Swann. The Service was attended by a number of prominent hunters, including Mr. Martin Johnson, and also by the American Consul. It is understood that Mrs. Akeley is carrying on her husband's work.—(Reuter.)

COURT AND PERSONAL.

Before he left London for Buckinghamshire the King accompanied the Queen to the Imperial Institute, where they inspected a collection of new exhibits. During the past two days the Queen and Princess Mary have been paying many shopping visits and have made numerous purchases of Christmas gifts.

Lady Louis Mountbatten is making a good recovery after her recent operation. She will leave London this week for Adsdean, where she and Lord Louis will entertain a Christmas family party, including Colonel and Mrs. Wilfred Ashley and Miss Mary Ashley. Early in the New Year they will go to Malta, where Lord Louis has a staff appointment.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury left Chandos House, London, yesterday, for their residence in Dorsetshire, where they will entertain a family party next week. Viscountess Hardinge and the Hon. Ruby Hardinge have left South Park, Penshurst, for Malta. The Earl of Cromer has left London for Scotland. Lord and Lady Inverclyde have returned from Cannes and are spending a few days in London.

The Earl of Durham is indisposed and has been obliged to cancel his immediate engagements. Eleanor Viscountess Sandhurst is recovering from a severe chill, which has confined her to her London residence. The Countess of Darnley, who recently underwent an operation, is now convalescent. She and the Earl of Darnley will spend Christmas at the family seat in Kent. Sir Frank Forbes Adams continues to make satisfactory progress, and Major S. E. Harvey, M.P., is reported better.

Lady Farnham, Mrs. A. W. Smith and Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Dixon were the sponsors at the baptism of the infant daughter of Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. Denis Maxwell and Mrs. Maxwell, which took place on Wednesday at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton.

The Provost of Trinity College and Mrs. Bernard have arrived at Mentone and are staying at the Hotel Bellevue. Lord and Lady Forester and Captain the Hon. Cecil Weld-Forester, Lady Hilda Murray, Helena Lady Young, the Hon. George Glyn, Sir Thomas and Lady Wilton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Chichester, Jane Lady Maxwell and General and Mrs. Weir are among the latest arrivals at Monte Carlo.

The Comtesse de Behagne, the Comtesse B. de Ganay and Comte Etienne de Ganay have arrived in London from Paris. Baroness Eugène de Rothschild has left London for Paris.

To prevent unemployment between the seasons, Switzers, during the next few weeks, will make all their Ladies' Tailor Suits at cost price.
In Switzers Costume Gallery a large variety of very charming Dance and Evening Frocks are being offered at specially attractive prices; also Stockinette Jumpers and Skirts in all fashionable shades, and very suitable for Christmas Gifts—from 38s. 6d.
Delightful Frocks for Christmas Festivities. Remarkable gaiety of colour, lovely textures—from 18s. 9d. to 5 guineas.—W. Holmes, Dublin, Ltd. Establishment open all day to-morrow (Saturday).
Dinner Dances, Saturday, 8 to 11, in the New Restaurant of Royal Hibernian Hotel. Theatre Dinners served from 6 o'clock. For table, 'phone 5023.
Riding, Expert Tuition. Children a speciality. Hacks and Hunters for Hire.—Kellett's, 39 Mespil rd., and Dalkey. Phone Ballsbridge 717.
In order to keep our workers employed at this season we are making tailored suits for 5½ gns.—Slyne and Co., Ltd., 71 Grafton street.
Silvery green embossed velvet evening gown for 5½ gns. at Slyne's, Ltd., 71 Grafton street.

PASSENGERS ON ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Arrivals:—Sir James C. Percy, Miss Walsh, Miss Hazel Winslow, R. A. Bradford, Miss Violet Lysaght, Miss Eta Lysaght, E. T. Gregg, Thomas Atock, J. E. MacDermott, E. Francis Evans, Miss Jessica Coleman, M. Shaw Hamilton.

McBirney's Great Christmas Bazaar and Toy Fair now open.
For Useful Christmas Presents, try Millar and Beatty, Ltd., 14 Grafton street.
Christmas Gifts—Every article at reduced price. Must be cleared before moving to new premises. See stock.—Lace and Lavender, 97 Grafton street (over Seale's).
Fur Coats at very special prices from now until Christmas. Every garment by our own Furriers. A large assortment of Skins suitable for Collars and Cuffs always in stock.—Crooke and Co., 10 Duke street, Established 1840.
New delivery of charming Jumper Suits. Exclusive models of great beauty, very moderately priced.—Marleen, 114 Stephen's Green.
Bring your boys to us for their Christmas Outfits. We are the noted house for Boys' and Youths' Reliable Clothing and Outfitting at keen cut prices. Great selection.—"Our Boys," 34 Wicklow street.
The Mint Stamp Company, 74 Grafton street, for Stamp Packets, Albums, and everything Philatelic. 1927 Price List post free.
Coatees in Velvet, Lace, and Georgette, from 35/6; Cardigans and Jumpers, from 12/11. Fur Jackets, Bags, and Handkerchiefs. All suitable for Yuletide Gifts.—Davis and Co., 45 Grafton street.

WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference. — *An anti-cyclone off our South-West coasts continues to move slowly southwards, and a depression between Northern Scotland and Scandinavia is moving south-eastward over the North Sea. Another deep depression will probably move from Ireland towards Northern Scotland. The weather, apart from a few local showers, will be mainly fair to cloudy in the South, but in the North conditions will continue to be very unsettled.*

N.W. and N.E. Ireland. — *Wind westerly, moderate to strong, probably reaching strong to a gale at times in exposed places; cloudy, with occasional rain locally; visibility moderate to good; rather mild.*

S.E. and S.W. Ireland. — *Wind westerly to south-westerly, light to moderate, freshening; cloudy, occasional rain; visibility moderate to good; rather mild.*

S.W. Seaboard, Mouth of Channel to South-West Ireland; Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. — *Westerly winds, moderate to strong, probably freshening later; cloudy, rain at times; visibility moderate to good; sea moderate to rough.*

N.W. Seaboard, Northern Ireland to Hebrides. — *Wind north-westerly to westerly, light to moderate, backing and freshening to strong to a gale at times; cloudy, occasional rain; visibility poor at times; sea moderate to rough.*

Dixon and Hempenstall Barometers and Thermometers 17 Suffolk street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

DUBLIN WEATHER REPORT.

Date	Bar.	Thermometer: Temp. 10 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Grass Min.	Wind.	Rain. m.m.	Sun hours
10	30.654	49.2	52	45	42	S.W.	–	0.0
11	30.648	48.5	50	46	43	S.W.	–	0.0
12	30.372	40.3	47	39	38	–	Trace	0.0
13	30.36	43.0	44	38	37	W.	Trace	0.0
14	30.334	39.5	44	39	37	N.E.	5.8	0.0
15	30.48	36 9	40	28	22	W.	–	1.7
16	30.220	46 2	47	36	25	W.	–	–

THE SUN.

To-day ... Rises ... 8.35 Sets ... 4. 7
To-morrow ... " ... 8.36 " ... 4. 7
Lighting-up Time ... 5. 7

HIGH WATER—DUBLIN.

To-day ... Morning 9.59 Afternoon ... 10.24
To-morrow

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE DEBATE.

MR. O'HIGGINS ON WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED.

STINGING REPLY TO CRITICS.

THE CHANGE IN THE KING'S TITLE.

DAIL Eireann spent several hours last night in discussing the report of the Imperial Conference. Professor Magennis and Mr. P. Baxter were its chief critics.

Mr. O'Higgins said that man, anomalies had been swept away by the Conference, while several constitutional matters to which the Free State Government objected had been held over for further examination. The Conference established that the nations in the Commonwealth were co-equal.

The "whine of the slave" was in the speeches of Professor Magennis and Mr. Baxter, he declared. Professor Magennis apparently would be dissatisfied with a Republic, unless he were its president.

"ZIG-ZAG DEBATE."

MR. MAGENNIS'S ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT.

In Dail Eireann yesterday the discussion on the report of the Imperial Conference was resumed.

Professor Magennis protested against "the way this important matter has been dealt with by the Government." A day had been fixed for the discussion, which was postponed to permit of the attendance of the Minister for External Affairs, and the debate was taking place in a zig-zag way, and was being taken on the day before the adjournment for the Christmas recess.

There was no need for the presence of the Minister for External Affairs; for the matters with which they were most concerned had been dealt with by the Minister for Justice, and the whole tenor of the document betrayed the fact that neither Great Britain nor any of the pro-British Dominions had the slightest desire to recognise a Minister invested with the title of Minister for External Affairs.

SPIRIT OF REPORT.

He assured the Minister for External Affairs that, when on the previous day he expressed regret at the minimising of his status as Minister, he had no intention of aspersing him personally. He believed, in fact, that, had he been the Free State's chief representative in these matters, he would not have set his name to a document that breathed the spirit that was contained in the opening page of that report.

In the function of treaty-making the formula prescribed in the report did not correspond with the realities of the Treaty and of the Constitution of the Irish Free State. It was stated: "The kingly function is to reign, not to govern." In Great Britain the King reigned but the British Government governed, but who governed in the British Empire?

Mr. Fitzgerald—Six Governments. There is no one Government of the Empire.

Professor Magennis—There is not, but this document shows that the hegemony of the Empire belongs to the British Government, and that is claimed for it by Lord Balfour.

TREATY-MAKING.

The decisions of the Conference prevented the Free State from making treaties in its own name. It would have to lodge with the League of Nations treaties signed in its name by the King. The Free State could enter into treaty relations with other countries not in its own right or in its own capacity, but as a member of the British Empire. If the agreement corresponded to the existing realities, as the Minister claimed, then the realities were that, so far as external affairs are concerned, the Irish Free State was not sovereign, was merely a corporate part of a larger unit.

Mr. Magennis, continuing, said that, according to this arrangement, Ireland was not a political entity, and that dreadful fact was obscured from public recognition by the alteration in the King's title. If Ireland entered into a treaty with a foreign Power would Northern Ireland be committed to the engagement? Certainly not; because Northern Ireland was a British unit.

Separation between Northern Ireland and the Free State was as complete as any separation that could be made in a political manner.

CHILLY SILENCE.

Mr. Baxter said that the report on the Imperial Conference had been received in chilly silence in Ireland. There was no enthusiasm for it.

He would have much preferred that the title of the King should remain unaltered. He did not like to get any nearer to the King, and he thought that that was the feeling of the large majority of the people. If the Ministers wanted to outrage Nationalist opinion they had only to go a little bit further, and he believed national Ireland would give them their answer. He feared that there were dangers that this change might bring, and that they were very near.

The King might come here. Many people would like to see him come. He might be forced to come, but, if he did, black flags would be hung out.

What significance, for instance, had the words "Defender of the faith" for the people of Ireland? Was there any attempt made to eliminate that phrase?

CO-EQUALITY.

MINISTER'S OFFER TO DEPUTIES

Mr. O'Higgins, Minister for Justice, said that from time to time within the last few years matters had come to notice in the constitutional mechanism of the community of nations which, to the Free State Government, appeared incompatible with their conception of co-equality of status. These matter were noted for reference and attention. Anything and everything that to them appeared to conflict with the fullest co-equality of status was raised at the Conference.

To deputies he made the offer that if, from their studies of constitutional mechanism they directed attention to any matters, these would be raised, whether at the Imperial Conference or by direct representation to the British Government. Matters that struck the members of the Government were dealt with in detail, and were in the report. They were dealt with by the Committee on Inter-Imperial Relations; some were settled, and others, for good and sufficient reason, were left over for fuller examination by a committee to be set up in the near future. But many matters were dealt with to a conclusion, and a conclusion satisfactory to those who raised them.

IMAGINARY FETTERS.

He did not complain very much of the state of mind revealed in the speeches of Deputies Magennis and Baxter. One had to remember that for many centuries the Irish were an unfree people; and they had borne the fetters so long, that even when the fetters were struck off there were those among them believing, or professing to believe, that the fetters were still there.

There were those who could not realise their freedom, and were unable to raise their heads and look their fellow-men in the face and say they were a free people. The whine of the slave was in those two speeches.

Mr. Baxter—We were not able to sing "God save the King."

Mr. O'Higgins—Well, I would like to hear the deputy sing anything—(laughter)—if only to show that there was that much heart in him. (Laughter.)

NOT SUBORDINATE.

The Minister went on to stress the growth of self-governing communities composing the Commonwealth of Nations, and said that they had got the fullest declaration in the phrase that they were co-equal in status and in no way subordinate to Great Britain in any aspect of domestic or external affairs. Yet Deputy Magennis was not satisfied. He (Mr. O'Higgins) was not surprised, for he thought the deputy would be dissatisfied with a republic except on the condition that he were president of that republic.

It might be unkind to describe the speech of Deputy Magennis as lingering sourness long drawn out. In his attempt to analyse the report by every device of which the deputy was master, misrepresentation and distortion, he had attempted to show that the Free State Government Ministers attended the Conference, so to speak, for six weeks rivetting the fetters on the limbs of the unfortunate people. Deputy Baxter shook his head as if to say he was afraid.

Mr. Baxter—I am afraid you were not taking them off.

Mr. O'Higgins—If the deputy can point to matters of constitutional practice which, in his opinion, conflict with co-equality of status he should do so.

Mr. Baxter—Of sovereign status.

NAME IT.

Mr. O'Higgins said that if the deputy could point to any matter, practice or usage, or anything in the constitutional mechanism that conflicted the status of full co-equality he should name it. Listening to the speech of Deputy Magennis, he formed the opinion that he was under the impression that the day before the Conference began Ireland was a single political entity, and that the day it ended it was two.

Professor Magennis asked that the passage should be quoted in which he used such a grotesque phrase.

President Cosgrave—What did you say in December, 1922? That is on record.

Professor Magennis repeated that it had been stated that he said that the day before this precious conference began Ireland was a political entity, and the day after it ceased to be. That was a grotesque misrepresentation of anything he had said.

Mr. O'Higgins said that he was not purporting to quo the deputy, but listening to portions of his speech one would form the impression that the day before the Conference began this country was a single entity, and by the time they had finished their work it had become something different. The deputy knew, and Deputy Baxter knew, that that was not the position, and that the relations between the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland remained unaffected by anything that happened at the Imperial Conference.

THE KING'S TITLE.

As to the change in the King's title it was simply something that was now decided, and that had been overdue for a considerable time—that might have been done any time after the establishment of the Irish Free State. It was convenient to consider the matter at the Imperial Conference.

The seven States comprising the British Commonwealth of Nations stood in the most complete equality of status, and that fact had been realised in all the Dominions—in South Africa and in Canada—and, he believed, was realised here, despite indications to the contrary and the speeches of Deputies Magennis and Baxter.

FROM GOOD TO BETTER.

Mr. Fitzgerald, Minister for External Affairs, said that he had stated that nothing had been established in the absolute, but merely that there had been a transition from a position which was fairly good to one which was much better.

He had never allowed himself to think of this country as being in the position that New Zealand Ministers believed that country to be. The Free State entered the League of Nations as a fully self-governing State, and that position was in no way incompatible with the agreement of the Imperial Conference. Their position in that respect was

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3.)

TARIFF INQUIRY.

COMMISSION'S PLANS OUTLINED.

EVIDENCE TO BE HEARD IN PUBLIC.

The first sitting of the Tariff Commission was described by the chairman, Mr. J. J. McElligott, M.A., Assistant Secretary of the Department of Finance, yesterday, as inaugurating "a new stage in the economic development" of the Free State.

He pointed out that the investigations of the Commission will follow different lines from those which governed and in some measure limited the inquiries conducted into these matters in the past.

The three members of the Commission, which is set up to inquire into individual applications for protective duties, are Mr. J. J. McElligott, Professor J. B. Whelehan, Comptroller of the Stationery Office, and Dr. J. H. Hinchcliff, Agricultural Director, Department of Agriculture. Mr. Leo T. McCauley, M.A., B.L., of the Department of Finance, is secretary.

Professor Whelehan said that members of the Commission would take quite an impersonal and unprejudiced view of every case, and would be guided in their investigations and deliberations solely by the schedule of the Tariff Commission Act. They were not doctrinaire free traders or protectionists, and the public could have every confidence in the Commission under the able guidance of the chairman.

THE OLD SYSTEM AND THE NEW.

WIDE POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.

In the course of his speech, Mr. McElligott said:—

Heretofore proposals in relation to protective tariffs have been considered by Ministers and Departments chiefly in connection with the Government's financial programme for the year; inquiries were conducted with the greatest possible secrecy and every effort made to guard from the knowledge of the public the decisions arrived at until the moment of their announcement in the Budget statement of the Minister for Finance.

It is obvious that, while the effect upon revenue of any tariff was always carefully considered, the effect upon other interests concerned could not be ascertained with the same degree of certainty because of the mystery and because persons liable to suffer loss had only a very slender chance of making effective protest in time.

I must not be taken as making any undue animadversions upon that system; I only wish to emphasise that the linking of every change in this kind of taxation with the annual Budget resulted in incomplete investigation because of secrecy, and gave revenue considerations an undoubted advantage over all others.

INQUIRIES IN THE OPEN.

The establishment of the Tariff Commission is a fundamental departure from that practice. Our inquiries are to be conducted in the open; we are compelled by the terms of our appointment to accept and conside. evidence from every interested party, and our report on each application is to be a public document. Furthermore, the Minister for Finance has given an undertaking that our reports will be acted upon as they are presented, whatever the period of the year may be, so that the changes recommended by us, if accepted by the Minister and given effect to by the Oireachtas, will not, except by coincidence, form a part of the financial programme for the year in which they are made, and so be unduly affected by contemporary revenue considerations.

Although the Tariff Commission is an innovation here, there is nothing experimental about it. Similar institutions have been established in other countries. The United States, in 1882, and Australia, in 1921, established Tariff Commissions, and again, in 1921, the Union of South Africa established a Board of Trade and Industries, all differing, perhaps, in some respects from ours, but established to perform much the same functions.

Their continued operations show that there is nothing experimental in the present undertaking. It is to be hoped that its utility will soon be appreciated and that it will be given every opportunity to fulfil the purposes for which it is designed.

OLD AND NEW DUTIES

The Commission serves two purposes. The first is by providing an arena for the public investigation of individual applications to arouse an interest in economic questions, which cannot fail to be of value to the community. Our second and statutory purpose is to consider proposals for the imposition of new protective duties and for the modification, abolition or renewal of such duties

As the consideration of the proposals for new duties may be regarded by some as the main function of the Commission, I would emphasise the fact that existing duties are equally our concern and that we are bound to consider applications in regard to them when referred to us by the Minister for Finance.

The granting and refusing of applications are not, of course, matters for us: having considered them and the objections tendered against them our only remaining function is to report our recommendation to the Minister for Finance.

It may be helpful to persons who contemplate making application in relation to tariffs if I make a statement concerning our functions under the Tariff Commission Act and the procedure which we propose to follow.

Applications should not be addressed to the Commission in the first instance. The original application must be made to the Minister for Finance, who will, at his discretion, refer it to the Commission, whose functions do not begin until the application has been so referred to it.

POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED.

In order that cases may not in any way be prejudiced or the work of the Commission retarded by submissions made and evidence given without regard to the very explicitly defined aspects upon which the Commission are required to report in respect of every application, the schedule to the Act is of first importance to intending applicants:—

1.—The efficiency, extent and relative importance of the industry in respect of which the application is made, the amount of capital invested therein, the number of persons employed therein, the total annual value of the goods produced by the said industry, and the cost of production of such goods in Saorstat Eireann as compared with such cost in other countries.

2.—The cost, efficiency, conditions of labour, and rates of wages in Saorstat Eireann in the industry in respect of which the application is made as compared with

(Continued from Page 6, Column 1.)

TAX ON PRESENTS.

DUTIES PAYABLE IN THE NORTH.

On Wednesday we published a list of duties payable in the Free State on presents sent from Great Britain and Northern Ireland and abroad.

To-day we give a list of duties imposed upon articles sent from the Free State to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

As will be seen from the following list, many articles upon which duty is charged under the British Customs schedule are subjected to preferential treatment.

Coffee—A duty of 2d. per lb. is imposed, with a preference of 5-6ths of full rate.

Cutlery (Knives, Razors, etc.)—33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem*. (Preference ⅔ of full rate.)

Clocks, Watches, etc.—33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem*. (Preference ⅔ of full rate.)

Gloves (Leather, Fur or Knitted Material)—33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem*. (Preference ⅔ full rate.)

Lace and Embroidery (Cotton, Silk, or other Fibre) — 33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem*. (Preference ⅔ of full rate.)

Motor Cars (including Motor Bicycles and Tricycles)—33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem*. (Preference ⅔ of full rate.)

Musical Instruments and Accessories—33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem*. (Preference ⅔ of full rate.)

Silk and Artificial Silk Articles—33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem*. (Preference 5-6ths of full rate.)

Wine.—Still Wine in Bottles—2s. per gallon. **Sparkling Wine**—12s. 6d. per gallon. (In both cases there is a preference of 50 per cent. of full rate.)

Tea.—4d. per lb. (Preference 5-6ths of full rate.)

Tobacco.—10s. 4½d. per lb. **Cigarettes**—12s. 7d. per lb. **Cigars**—15s. 7d. per lb. (Preference on above ⅔ of full rates.)

OTHER DUTIES.

There are heavy duties on spirits, rum and "strong waters," liqueurs, and perfumes containing spirits; sugar and confectionery.

Fruit and dried fruit are free of duty, although the duty is imposed on similar articles from foreign countries.

There is no parcels tax in the North of Ireland or in Great Britain.

PARCELS FROM ENGLAND.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Wednesday.

The introduction of the Customs barrier between Great Britain and the Irish Free State has increased the work in connection with parcels forwarded between these points, but special arrangements have been made by the L.M.S. Railway, through the Irish Customs, to deal with any articles liable to duty.

Persons forwarding cakes, confectionery, puddings, gloves, hosiery, blouses or other item of personal clothing; boots, shoes, slippers, blankets, rugs, or any other articles subject to duty, are advised to forward them early; to describe on the railway company's declaration form full details of the contents of parcels, and to make a deposit at the sending station of an amount sufficient to cover the duty.

The L.M.S. Railway advise the public not to use hay or straw as packing, as this is considered by the Irish Free State authorities to be conducive to the spread of foot-and-mouth disease, and is prohibited.

SILENT VALLEY EXPENDITURE.

£400,000 AND PROSPECT OF HIGHER RATE.

A considered statement on the Silent Valley water contract will be made at a meeting of the Belfast Water Commissioners to-day.

It is understood that a sum of about £400,000 has been spent already under this contract, and it is feared that there will be a substantial advance in the Belfast water rate for the next few years.

The present water rate, which is additional to the consolidated rate of 10s. 8d. collected by the Corporation, is 2s. in the £, and is levied and collected by the Water Commissioners.

Work on the construction of a dam across the Silent Valley in the Mourne Mountains, and the formation of a reservoir two miles long and one-third of a mile wide, has been abandoned until a board of engineers has devised a new plan which may, or may not, be capable of utilising some, at least, of the work which has been done already in the Valley.

LORD LONSDALE ON THE BETTING TAX.

PROPOSAL FOR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

A round-table conference is to be called by the Jockey Club, or by Lord Lonsdale, early in February at which all the recognised bodies representing the racing and betting interests of Great Britain, including coursing, will attempt to reach an agreement so that a united representation can be made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in regard to the betting tax.

Lord Lonsdale told Mr. W. J. Randall, the Secretary of the Turf Guardian Society, that he was sure that the racing community, which had always had a name for generosity, would not object to make a reasonable contribution to the State. Lord Lonsdale, however, thinks that the tax should not be imposed on every bet, but only on the backers' winning bets. He thought that for the next few weeks, however, racing people must grin and bear the tax.

TURNOVER REDUCED.

According to a statement issued by the Betting Duty Reform Association, the immediate effect of the tax in England has been to reduce the taxable betting turnover to 65 per cent., and, as a consequence, a large number of persons have been thrown out of employment.

"In the business of betting" it explains, "there are many operators who trade in enormous sums and work at fractional margins of profit. There are members of our own committee—backers, not bookmakers—whose Turf transactions approximate to one million pounds a year individually. These people work on a fractional margin of profit of from one-eighth to one-quarter per cent., and it is the withdrawal of these operators that has caused the remarkable shrinkage revealed. The small backers and the individuals who bet as a hobby have continued their operations.

"The net balance of additional revenue to the country will not compensate for the damage inflicted, not only on the betting business, but also to the businesses of breeding and racing; for it cannot be denied that they are all financially interdependent. This being so, the tax as at present enforced must be abolished."

Thirty-seven cases of infantile paralysis (acute poliomyelitis) were notified in England and Wales last week, including five in the County of London.

FALSE IDEAS ON THE FILMS.

MAY DESTROY THE WHITE RACES.

MR. BALDWIN'S FAITH IN BRITAIN'S YOUTH.

It was a matter for profound congratulation and thanksgiving that the birth of broadcasting in Great Britain had been attended by such men as had controlled the policy of the Board of the British Broadcasting Company, said Mr. Baldwin at the dinner given in London last night by Mr. J. C. W. Reith, managing director of the British Broadcasting Company, who will be Director-General of the New Corporation.

A reference to the rapid advancement of science in modern times and its influence on civilisation brought the Prime Minister to the question of the moving picture.

He said that he looked with the gravest apprehension on the effect of the commoner type of film representing white races when presented to the coloured races of this world.

FUTURE OF THE WHITE RACE.

"In my view," he continued, "the whole progress of civilisation in this world is bound up with the capacity that the white races have, and will have, to help the races of the world to advance, and, if their power to do that be impeded by false ideas of what the white races stand for, it may well be that their effort will not only fail, but that the conception of the white races generated in the hearts of the coloured races may be an initial step in the downfall of those white races themselves."

In a tribute to the staff of the B.B.C., Mr. Baldwin said that it was an extraordinary encouragement to see what he might call "the tender youth" of so many of those associated with "this great enterprise," for it only confirmed him in his indomitable faith in the youth of the country.

MORE INDEPENDENT.

The Postmaster-General said that the idea that the new service was going to be a Government broadcasting was a complete and absolute illusion; so far from it being fettered by the Legislative, it would be more independent apart from the restrictions that were imposed for the present upon broadcasting of editorial and controversial matter of different types.

AEROPLANE THROUGH A ROOF.

STRANGE ACCIDENT AT ALDERSHOT.

Yesterday morning a big aeroplane of the Bristol Fighter type struck the roof of the Malplaquet Barracks, North Camp, Aldershot, and the pilot and a mechanic who accompanied him were injured.

The machine was piloted by Flying Officer F. J. O'Doherty, R.A.F., with whom was Corporal Bond, an Air Force mechanic.

The pilot was about to land, but when about 400 feet up the machine appeared to get into a steep spiral spin. Smashing through the roof, it hit the inside wall of the barrack room. It was so firmly wedged into the *débris* of the wall that axes and picks had to be used before the pilot, who was unconscious, could be reached. The mechanic, Bond, was also unconscious.

Both were removed to Cambridge Hospital. Soldiers in the barrack room had marvellous escapes from injury.

SALE OF HONOURS.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL ATTACKS MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

An attack upon Mr. Lloyd George was delivered by Sir Douglas Hogg, the Attorney-General, at Marylebone, London, last night. He expressed regret at the present position of the Liberal Party, referred to Mr. Lloyd George's attitude during the general strike, and, with regard to China, said:—

"Is it to be wondered at that responsible leaders say that it is impossible to keep step with Mr. Lloyd George? Yet Mr. Lloyd George, by the sale of honours in a way they have never been sold before, has accumulated money which he is using to buy the Liberal Party in order that he may sell its support to the Socialists, whom, he professes to believe, are engaged in a policy which threatens the welfare of this country.

"Is it possible to suppose that so long as a man whose policy is so devoid of principle controls their organisation, that party can have any hope of regaining the confidence of their fellow-countrymen?"

A GARIBALDI SENSATION.

DISCOVERY OF FIREARMS.

NICE, Thursday.

As the result of information supplied by the police a search was made this afternoon of one of the rooms above a garage belonging to Colonel Ricciotti Garibaldi. The search is reported to have revealed the presence of a depot of firearms—about twenty rifles, bombs, etc.

It is expected that Colonel Ricciotti Garibaldi will be charged with the same offence as Colonel Macia, who headed the recent Catalan independence movement—that is to say, the unauthorised possession of arms.—(Reuter.)

THE CAPE "CHANNEL" CONQUERED AGAIN.

NURSE SUCCEEDS WHERE TEN MEN FAIL.

CAPE TOWN, Thursday.

Once again woman has triumphed over man in a long-distance endurance swim. Miss Florrie Berndt, a Robben Island nurse, to-day swam the eight-and-a-half miles' channel between Robben Island and Rogge Bay in seven hours and three-quarters. Ten men and two women started, but Miss Berndt was the only competitor to finish. Miss Peggy Duncan (15) gained a similar distinction last November.

LORRY'S WILD DASH.

A WOMAN KILLED.

A motor lorry, laden with five tons of flour, proceeding from Liverpool to Bradford, ran into a queue of people boarding a tramcar at Marsden, near Huddersfield, yesterday evening, instantly killing Flora Beaumont, aged 50, a woollen weaver of Slaithwaite; seriously injuring James Huilley, a weaver, of Marsden, and inflicting minor hurts on several others who were knocked down.

The lorry driver belonged to Hull.

LATE NEWS.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

ADVANCE OF THE CANTONESE.

FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

SHANGHAI, Thursday.

News from Hangchow is uncertain. Apparently all the forces of Chen Yi (Civil Governor of Chekiang) have declared for the Kuomintang, and Chen Yi himself has fled to Shanghai, but, according to trustworthy reports, no Cantonese troops have yet entered Hangchow.

The suborning of the troops was accomplished in the usual way by propaganda agents. Sun Chuan-Fang continues to strengthen his position on the railway in the neighbourhood of Kashing. (Sun Chuan-Fang, ormerly Military Governor of Fukien, added Chekiang, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, and Anwehei to his possessions. He has lost Fukien and Kiangsi.'

FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

HANKOW, Thursday.

Ichang and Shasi have been captured by the Nationalists (Cantonese). Yang Sen, the Tuchun of Szechwan, whose seizure of steamers and their officers led to the Wanhsien affair, on his retirement from Ichang commandeerd all the Chinese junks. Subsequently the American steamer Iling was boarded by soldiers, who attempted to compel the captain to proceed up-stream, whereupon the gunboat El Cano cleared for action.

This induced the Chinese officer to order the soldiers to disembark, and an incident was avoided.

BRITISH SHIP FIRED ON.

Szechwan soldiers, who are retreating, compelled the Japanese steamer to carry them from Shasi to Ichang. British and Japanese steamers have been heavily fired on with rifles near Shasi, and the Tahung Maru reports five casualties.

According to reports from Shasi, Yang Sen's aide-de-camp turned traitor and removed ammunition and arms, whereupon the Northerners retreated.

A late report states that the city was looted by Nationalists.

The China Inland Mission Station at Ichang has been evacuated by foreigners. Ichang and Shasi are in no danger.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Financial conditions in the Kiangsi province are most serious. Merchants are refusing to negotiate Canton bank notes, which they have been discounting at 80 per cent. After absorbing the provincial silver, the Cantonese Political Bureau called in the provincial notes.

The Hankow merchants have sent a petition to Chiang Kai-Shek asking him to dismiss his general, who, by Bolshevist methods, had ruined their business. This afternoon Chiang Kai-Shek telegraphed to the general, advising him to be very careful, and to take immediate steps to pacify the Chinese community.

MISSIONARIES WARNED BACK.

HANKOW, Wednesday (Delayed).

Missionaries have been advised not to proceed up river for the present.

MIKADO'S ILLNESS.

A SUDDEN RELAPSE.

FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

TOKIO, Thursday.

The Emperor, whose condition showed slight improvement this morning, had a sudden relapse shortly after mid-day, and the Imperial Princes, the Privy Council, and the Cabinet were summoned to Hayama.

SMETHWICK ELECTION CONTEST.

VIOLENCE IN CLOSING STAGES

"I am sorry I am out of the fight. I have taken part in many elections and know what rowdyism is, but this is the first time that I have been subjected to physical violence." The words above formed portion of a statement made to a Press Association representative yesterday, from her bed in Smethwick, by Mrs. Law, an elderly woman, who lives at Cardiff. Mrs. Law was knocked unconscious and had two ribs broken at a meeting held on Wednesday night in support of the Conservative candidate, at St. Chad's Parish Hall, Shireland, Smethwick.

Mrs. Law was a reserve speaker at the meeting, and she said that it was invaded by a gang of youths, one of whom hit her below the heart.

The closing stages of the election contest were marked by rising tempers, rowdyism and violence, and Mr. Bayliss, the Liberal candidate, stated yesterday that windows displaying his photograph were broken.

There was a clash yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Pike, the Conservative candidate, and Mr. Mosley, the Labour standard bearer, competed for the attention of the workers. Their platforms were but a few yards apart. There was more of repartee or personal argument than politics, and there were fisticuff incidents between rival parties.

Mr. Mosley said last night, in reply to the suggestion that Lady Cynthia is to fight in the Ladywood Division of Birmingham at the next General Election: "My wife will fight the Stoke constituency, where she has been adopted as Labour candidate."

REVOLT IN PORTUGAL.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES ON STRIKE.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

LISBON, Thursday.

It is reported that a military revolt has broken out in the South of Portugal.

The Government has sent troops to deal with the rebels. It is officially stated that the Government have been taking measures to ensure public safety in order to avoid possible attempts against law and order, which may result from the strike by the employés of the Southern Railways.

The Government have taken all military precautions, and will repress all disorder with the utmost firmness.

DERAILED IN TUNNEL.

The promptitude of a driver in pulling up his train probably averted a serious accident in Gledhurst tunnel, one mile from Huddersfield, on the main Manchester to Leeds line, yesterday.

An "express," which left Liverpool at 11 a.m. for Hull, had entered the tunnel, when the rear van and dining saloon left the rails. The driver managed to bring the train to a standstill within twenty yards, and no one was injured.

The train proceeded on its journey after a delay of twenty-five minutes.

FRENCH BRIDGE COLLAPSES.

ST. JUST-SUR-LOIRE, Thursday.

A suspension bridge over the Loire gave way this evening under the weight of a heavily laden motor lorry, which was crossing it. Seven persons were travelling on the lorry, but it appears that only two were slightly injured in the accident.

LOSS OF MEMORY.

DOCTORS' REPORT ON MRS. CHRISTIE.

"THREE YEARS' BLANK," SAYS HUSBAND.

Mrs. Agatha Christie, who remains with her relatives at Cheadle, near Manchester, whither she was taken by her husband from Harrogate on Wednesday, was yesterday examined by doctors, whose report was issued by Colonel Christie last evening. It is as follows:—

"After a careful examination of Mrs. Agatha Christie this afternoon, we have formed the opinion that she is suffering from an unquestionable, genuine loss of memory, and that for her future welfare she should be spared all anxiety and excitement.

(Signed)

Donald Core, M.D.
Henry Wilson, M.R.C.S."

"My wife is extremely ill, suffering from complet loss of memory," said Colonel Christie to the Press Association's special representative yesterday.

"Three years had dropped out of her life. She cannot recall anything that has happened during that period.

DAUGHTER NOT RECOGNISED.

"The fact that she lives at Sunningdale has no significance for her, and she does not seem to realise that her home is at The Stiles. As to what has happened since she left there her mind is a complete blank. She has not the slightest recollection of going to Newlands Corner or of proceeding eventually to Harrogate. As was only to be expected, she is very much upset as the result of the journey yesterday and has no idea what all the fuss is about.

"She now knows who I am, and has also realised that Mrs. Watts is her sister. It is somewhat remarkable that she does not know she has a daughter. In this connection when she was shown a picture of herself and Rosalind, her little daughter, she asked who the child was? What was the child like? How old was she?

"All the worry has been terrible, and all we want now is peace and quietness. I have been offered £500 to tell how my wife came to Harrogate. I do not know, and she cannot tell me."

COLONEL CHRISTIE ON THE SEARCH.

Colonel Christie, in another statement, said: "It is probable that Mrs. Christie may have to stay at Abney Hall for months. At any rate, she is likely to be there for some weeks."

The Colonel deplored the publicity that had been given to his wife's disappearance.

"I never called for the assistance of the police, or that of the Press," he said. "I suppose that the police were only doing their duty, although I think they must have been egged on by the newspapers' headlines. I never wanted them to search for my wife on so big a scale. I had no doubt at all that she was suffering from loss of memory."

INVENTOR OF STEEL RACQUET

FOUND SHOT DEAD IN THE KNICKERBOCKER CLUB.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Thursday.

Mr. W. A. Larned, the well-known lawn tennis player, who was seven times National Singles Champion of the United States, has died from the effects of a revolver shot.

Mr. Larned, who was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, recently had a nervous breakdown, and was found dead in his bedroom at the Knickerbocker Club by a valet.

The doctors have issued a statement to the effect that "for over two years Mr. Larned had been suffering from a nervous breakdown, and it was unquestionably this that caused his act."

Mr. Larned saw service with Roosevelt's Roughriders during the Spanish-American War. He was a crack rifle shot, a fine hockey player, and a keen rider to hounds.

His lawn tennis career was unparalleled in the history of the sport in America. He was the first of the modern hard-hitters and volleyers to establish his supremacy on the court. Rheumatism, which developed into partial paralysis of the legs, cut short his playing career in 1911.

The Secretary of the United States Lawn Tennis Association said that for the past six months Mr. Larned had been paralysed from the waist downwards, and had been in great agony.

W. A. Larned won the American Singles Championship in 1901, and the following year, when he retained the title, he defeated R. F. Doherty in the challange round. In the four ensuing years the championship was won by H. L. Doherty, H. Ward, B. C. Wright and W. J. Clothier, but Larned regained it in 1907, and held it until he resigned in 1912. He represented America in the Davis Cup in 1902, 1903, 1905 (at Wimbledon), 1908, 1909 and 1911.

He was a member of the Executive Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, and in 1921 he invented and introduced the steel-framed racquet.

During the war he served as a major in the United States Flying Corps. No other player has held the American Championship as many as seven times; W. T. Tilden's total is six.

After repairs, the ss. Wheatblade (owners, Messrs. Spillers and Bakers), which ran aground at Burtonport a few days ago, was able to proceed on her passage yesterday.

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MOTOR TRADE AND TAXATION.

THE CASE OF THE SECOND-HAND CAR.

WHERE CAPITAL IS LOCKED-UP.

The taxation on old or second-hand motor cars was the subject of comment at the inaugural dinner of the Society of Irish Motor Traders last night in the Dolphin Hotel, Dublin.

The tax of £20, with the insurance, had reduced their value considerably, it was stated. They were to be found idle in garages all over the country, and it was suggested that, in the interests of the trade and employment, the Government should take steps to afford some relief in this matter.

MINISTER HOPEFUL.

MOVING TOWARDS PROSPERITY.

Mr. P. M'Gilligan, Minister for Industry and Commerce, replying to the toast of "Ireland," which was proposed by the Chairman, Mr. John O'Neill, said that, notwithstanding what he saw at that table, it was wrong for anyone to speak of the country as in an advanced stage of prosperity. Their President had spoken of prosperity, not as an achievement, but as something that they were still hoping to see—something that they were moving towards. He did not want to say that prosperity in any degree was here, but he did not want to join the pessimists who mourned and bewailed that the best times had gone, and that we had no prosperity such as they had before 1914.

There was every evidence of change. What had been completed in 1921-22 had had its effect right down the country economically in every way, and there were signs that prosperity was coming back. With regard to their particular difficulties, the country had been going through a very trying time. It had borne greater changes with more elasticity than any other country.

THE MAN BEHIND THE PLOUGH.

Dr. H. Kennedy, Organising Secretary, Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, also responded. Unfortunately, he said, everything was not well in Ireland. To him Ireland represented the man behind the plough and the woman who milked the cow. If they were not prosperous the country could not prosper. They were passing through a period of depression. In America seven per cent. of the farmers had left the land. Other countries after the war had set their houses in order.

There was now every sign that their people realised that progress could only be made by hard work and organisation. The situation was serious enough, but it was at its saliest point, and the people realised it. With that new spirit in the country there was enough material to make their machines as efficient as any in the world.

FATAL TAXATION.

Sir James Percy, in proposing the toast, "The Society," said that the only spirit dealt with in the motor trade was motor spirit, and the only betting that they carried on was 2 to 1 against their keeping out of the bankruptcy Court unless the present taxation was reduced. (Laughter.) They were very glad to have the Minister for Industry and Commerce with them, and he was pleased to be their mouthpiece in telling him that this taxation was going to be fatal to the motor industry. He specially referred to the taxation on old cars. Wherever he had gone he found a glut of old cars that could not be got rid of. The tax of £20 on old cars, together with insurance, had reduced their value considerably. If these cars could be only disposed of there would be more room for new customers. There was more dead power in all the garages of Ireland than there was in the Shannon before Mr. McGilligan touched it. (Applause.)

Seriously, he asked the Minister to consider some form of relief in regard to the second-hand car proposition. That dinner had brought men together from North and South, and he congratulated them on the formation of that society. They were standing four square to-day, and could do a tremendous amount of good if they continued to do so, but they should remember that their worst enemies were in their own household.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' PROGRESS.

Mr. M Rowan supported. In his opinion that inaugural dinner marked a big step forward. It was his hope that every town and village in Ireland would have its member in that association. That co-operation would bring out better trade. Twenty-five years ago the motor industry in this country was only in its infancy. With its development came sensational changes in almost every human phase of activity. From being a luxury it became the handmaid of commerce. Now it entered into the agricultural industry. He hoped to see the time when the tractor on the farm would be as common as a separator. He hoped that this new society would make a move towards educating the young men to work along lines that would ensure a diploma of efficiency.

Responding to the toast, Mr. A. H. Huet said he believed that there was a great future before the motor trade in Ireland so long as they did the work before them. He suggested that they should first deal with the main troubles affecting the trade—price-cutting on proprietary articles; the price of new and secondhand cars; classification of traders, and reduction in the tax on old cars. Much could be accomplished in a spirit of friendliness and good-fellowship.

CO-OPERATION.

Mr. P. F. Quinlan said that he wished that they would take a lesson from the farmers of Ireland, represented by Dr. Kennedy. His object was co-operation. They should do likewise. He appealed for that co-operation in order to obtain the best results. He asked Mr. McGilligan to take back to the Government the same spirit of co-operation. They wished to co-operate with the Government, and would like their co-operation in return. If the Government consulted them more frequently on legislation that they proposed in relation to the motor trade, the Government would benefit by it.

Getting back to the question of second-hand cars, Mr. Quinlan said that they had in the motor trade a great source of employment. The Shannon scheme gave a certain amount of much-needed employment, but if the Government put a great burden on the motor trade they would throw a number of people out of employment. If the second-hand cars now in stock could be sold at £20 to £30, a great number of people would get employment. This could be done if the Government could see its way to bring into effect the 25 per cent. remission of duty arranged for old cars.

LOCKED-UP CAPITAL.

Mr. F. M. Summerfield, in responding, said that they should concentrate on a higher standard of conduct in their trade. No industry had a larger amount of capital invested, but 33 per cent. of that capital was locked up on second-hand cars. It was the Government's duty to help the trade to move those cars. When they had every man in the trade in their society, representing all interests, the Government would be very glad to see them, and they need not go cap in hand.

Other toasts were also honoured.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND.

The late Rev. Canon W. E. Fleming was ordained in 1868, and spent all his ministerial life in the Diocese of Clogher. He was Incumbent of Kilskeen from 1880 to 1923, when his son, the Rev. W. E. C. Fleming, was appointed curate-in-charge. The late Canon was a keen student of the classics, and was Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Clogher.

The Rev. Canon McEndoo has been appointed precentor, and the Rev. Canon Meegan, treasurer, of Armagh Cathedral.

The Rev. R. Athey, who has been Curate of Kells for four years, has received a presentation from the parishioners on leaving for a post in Limerick Diocese.

A bell has recently been hung in the tower of All Saint's, Raheny, bearing the inscription :—"To proclaim the glory of God, and in affectionate remembrance of Olivia Charlotte, Baroness Ardilaun. Died December 15th, 1925. The gift of Benjamin John Plunket, Bishop, 1926." The bell is a fine one, and sounds tenor E.

The Rev. Canon W. E. Evans, Incumbent of Ferns and Camolin, has applied for superannuation owing to ill-health.

THE FARMERS' BURDEN.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Rural science, live stock mortality and agricultural depression were among the subjects touched on at yesterday's meeting of the National Executive of the Irish Farmers' Union, held at 37 Fitzwilliam street, Dublin.

Mr. Joseph Hanly, A.R.C.Sc.I., General Organising Inspector of the Rural Science Department of Education, pointed out that one of the main purposes of rural science teaching lay in a suitable foundation for agricultural teaching, without touching the economic side of agriculture itself.

Dealing with live stock mortality, Colonel O'Callaghan Westropp said that a census should be collected. At least 1,000 farms in Clare, he said, were unstocked, and the value of the beasts that died would be not less than £120,000. It would take £60,000 to reinstate these as before.

Colonel C. M. Gibbon, alluding to agricultural depression, said that there would be further falls in prices as competition became greater.

AN IMPORTANT STEP.

RURAL SCIENCE IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Hanly said that in the programme for primary schools, compiled by the National Programme Conference, which reported to the Minister for Education in March last, and accepted by him as the national programme, rural science was, for the first time in the history of primary education in Ireland, made a compulsory subject. The enormous importance of this step towards the future of Irish agriculture was but poorly appreciated.

THE ECONOMIC SIDE.

He was completely satisfied that, in the interests of agriculture itself, neither agriculture nor horticulture as such should have any place in the primary school. Agriculture was a purely economic occupation in the strictest sense. A suitable age to start teaching the economic facts underlying agriculture was when boys and girls were from 16 to 18 years of age. One of the main purposes of rural science teaching lay in a suitable foundation for agricultural teaching without teaching the economic side of agriculture itself. This could be taught to the average child of 10 to 14 years.

With the present primary school programme the matter had gone beyond the stage for argument. Therefore their object should be to secure for the country the greatest possible educational advantage from a system of primary education which was in actual work, to build a solid foundation for their greatest national industry. The programme embraced the study of matter, the cultivation of the soil and of plants, and the observation and treatment of pests and plant diseases. This teaching in each case was spread over a period of two years for pupils in fifth and sixth standards, grouped into one class. In this way the instruction was intended not to lay a foundation for agricultural teaching, but to rouse in the minds of those not directly associated with the land a love for the things of Nature. This would in future years engender a natural bond of sympathy between agriculture and other phases of Irish life.

TWO THOUSAND SCHOOLS.

During the current school year rural science or nature study in day schools or mixed schools under a master, and nature study in girls' schools or mixed schools under a mistress, was being taught in, approximately, 2,000 schools. The full rural science programme was being taught in about 800 schools ; that was in schools in which a teacher was qualified and where a small plot for practical exercise was available.

LIVE STOCK MORTALITY.

CALL FOR CENSUS.

Following the reading of a letter calling attention to the need for relieving farmers in County Clare who lost live-stock in 1923-1925,

Colonel O'Callaghan Westropp said that his object was to ask farmer deputies to raise the matter in the Dail, so that a census of mortality should be collected. He hoped that they would not allow themselves to be confined to the one word "fluke." Experience showed that other diseases destroyed cattle at the same time as fluke. The effects were exceedingly serious. There was not the smallest question that the ratepayers of Clare were unable to pay the rate that was struck this year. He knew of farmers who had to buy milk for their tea not butter for their bread. Land purchase annuities were £36,000 in arrears, and ratepayers were in such a position that from half to three-quarters of them would be submerged in bankruptcy. The County Council had knocked £20,000 off road work, £10,000 off the Mental Home, and £10,000 off the Board of Health. A lot of this would, however, be exhausted in grants for home assistance.

GOVERNMENT CRITICISED.

"Never in my life," said Colonel O'Callaghan Westropp, "has the treatment of our people by the Government been so callous as it has been in County Clare." There must have been lost from ten to fifteen thousand beasts. At least one thousand farms in Clare were unstocked, and the value of the beasts that died would be not less than £120,000. It would take £60,000 to reinstate these as before.

The Government had offered £100,000 for credit societies for the twenty-six counties, a sum which was inadequate. He produced figures and a map showing that the live-stock mortality for the period named over the County Clare averaged something like 60 per cent. Kerry was in a similar condition. If his appeal should fail to meet their support, the Farmers' Party should cease to exist.

Mr. Lyons (Longford) seconded.

Mr. M. Doyle, T.D. (Wexford), assured the mover that the Farmers' Party would do all it could in the matter. They had tried to start credit societies in Wexford and failed.

Mr. Conlan, T.D. (Kildare), said that the Farmers' Party had made every effort to induce the Minister and Executive to take adequate measures to remedy the matter.

The resolution was passed.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

Colonel C. M. Gibbon, speaking on the question of agricultural depression, said that there would be further falls in agricultural prices as competition became greater. The only men who got on fairly well at present were those using the labour of their own families to produce the maximum output in the greatest number of directions. In proportion to the capital invested, he found that poultry gave ten times the return of other branches of farming.

Wexford had received 59s. per cwt. for pork in London, which would only bring 50s. in the neighbourhood. They got £5 for pigs in September and October, for which after two months more feeding they would now obtain no more, but they were of the right quality.

Farmers who took risks in starting the best-growing enterprise would benefit by it. He admitted that there had been some delay in payments ; but the first cheques had now gone out.

Mr. Heffernan (Tipperary) said that agriculture was suffering from the greatest depression experienced within living memory. No Government could do much by legislation to remedy economic depression, but the Government could do its part by cutting down taxation.

A TRINITY DANCE.

The Dublin University Boxing and Gymnastic Club held a most successful Cinderella dance in the Metropole Ballroom last night. The music was supplied by the Rogers-May band. The dance was well supported by members of the College, who wore their various club blazers. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Rowlette, Mr. Edwin M. Solomons and party, Professor and Mrs. Bronte Gatenby, Dr. and Mrs. Gill, Mrs. W. W. Carey and party, Dr. McElroy and party ; Messrs. W. Ring, C. Taylor, A. Knott, E. St. J. Lyburn, J. E. McMahon ; Miss Ridgeway, Miss Booth, Miss Gregory, Miss Muntz and Miss Morgan Byrne.

The leader of the Dutch Liberal Party, Dr. H. C. Dressalhuys, died last evening, aged 56 years. He was a well-known Pacifist.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

(Continued from Page 7, Column 2.)

better than it had been, because under the Treaty they inherited the practice of Canada.

He dealt at length with the arguments of the opponents of the Conference agreement, that they were bound by treaties entered into by Great Britain.

Mr Johnson put to the Minister a number of questions to get the information as to whether the Governments of other countries would be informed of the new position, and that the Free State was not necessarily participants in arrangements made by Great Britain.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that there was no new position. The position was made clear in the Treaty of Locarno. The British Ambassador in foreign capitals acted for the Free State while exercising his normal functions. He was then in the position of their mandatory. But when he departed from his normal functions he acted for them only when expressly asked to do so by their Government.

Mr. Johnson said that it was very important to know whether the British Ambassador in a foreign capital was able to speak on behalf of the Governments of the British Empire. If the position had been changed, had any notification of the change been given to the Governments of other countries?

Mr. Fitzgerald said that he was satisfied that they were in no way included in any negotiations carried on by a British Ambassador while acting outside his normal functions. In negotiations in which this State had no interest they did not participate.

UNABLE TO ANSWER.

Mr. Johnson asked would the Italian Government, for example, know that the Free State was neutral in any negotiations between Italy and England in connection with their spheres of influence in Abyssinia.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that he could not answer that question. All he could say was that if the matter concerned this country it was only the Government of this country that could advise the King. On the strictly theoretical constitutional position the King could declare war only on the unanimous advice of the Governments.

Mr. Johnson—Can the Minister say that this new position is going to be brought before the other Powers to show them that we are immune from participation in war unless our Government declares otherwise?

Mr. Fitzgerald—I cannot say that. I can say that by the Conference we have been advanced further in the direction desired by Deputy Johnson.

As to the phrase "Defender of the Faith," Mr. Fitzgerald said that that title was given to an ancestor of the King by the Pope, who, he believed, was well entitled to give such honours. A Protestant school under Protestant management. Roman Catholic children who were brought before the magistrate were sent to an industrial school in Southern Ireland. During the time of the trouble, and when politics ran high, these magistrates came to the conclusion that they would not spend the rates in Southern Ireland, and refused to send these children forward. Then, with an affectation of impartiality, they refused to send forward Protestant children to Hampton House School, or anywhere, with the result that the Act became a dead letter, and the monies which should have gone to carry it out were withheld. Then the school had to close.

That was an instance of the absolute necessity of doing away with all those local magistrates, and having the work performed by men who were trained in the law, and were capable of occupying the position. He thought it was time that their Government should take some steps, as had been done with the utmost satisfaction in another part of the country, which they in the North thought no better than themselves.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

The net proceeds of the sale, his lordship continued, amounted to £6,678, and the purchaser of the property developed it as a building site. If the magistrates in Belfast had done their duty, that glorious charity would never have existed. There were no brains in the Ministry of Finance in their capacity as Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests to say why this charity should not be developed. There was no inquiry into the reason for closing. Out of the proceeds the trustees proceeded to give gratuities and pensions as follows :—The matron (60 years of age, employed for 20 years), £1,000 in a lump sum ; the principal teacher (75 years, employed for 43 years), £100 per annum annuity ; assistant teacher (65 years, employed for 22 years), £50 per annum ; another assistant teacher (54 years employed 12 years), £250 in a lump sum ; housekeeper (50 years, employed for 10 years), £250 in a lump sum, and a second housekeeper (65 years) £50 in a lump sum. He had been appalled at what he thought was the wholesale robbery of the charity for the benefit of the discharged servants, who never could be destitute girls or anything similar to persons maintained in an industrial school for girls.

In the result the Court was not informed that the Attorney-General's fiat was not obtained. His lordship then reviewed the manifold duties of the Minister of Finance, and said that he had the greatest sympathy for him, because he had taken upon his shoulders with his present staff an utterly impossible task, which would require the strength of a Hercules, and he actually filled the place of both the Roman Catholic and the Protestant members of the managing bodies of these industrial schools. How he (the Minister of Finance) could give the necessary advice on everything attaching to his office one failed to see, and he suggested to him that he should retain a member of the Bar to try and enable him to fill a position once filled by great judges. A mess had been made of this business from the sale down to the present day.

NULL AND VOID.

Mr. Monroe said—Since the hearing of this summons, the Minister of Finance has asked me to inform your Lordship that he has throughout been fully conversant with the affairs of this charity and the negotiations for arrangement of a scheme. He has on several occasions interviewed the trustees, and everything that has been done by the Ministry of Finance has been done with his personal knowledge and full approval.

His Lordship—Mr. Pollock is a highly honourable man, and if he had made a mistake, I say to him, follow the old tradition, and carry on. I admire Mr. Pollock's courage for taking the responsibility for this upon himself, but I would advise him to bring to his assistance some expert in law to keep him straight. I find it is stated in Magna Charta itself that "no foreigners or other persons ignorant of the law are to be entrusted with judicial or administrative offices." In my judgment, enough has been disclosed in this case to put the Government in motion to remove this office, and get rid of the cause of this interference with the administration of the law. I, therefore, declare that the summons dated 1st November, 1926, and all proceedings taken therein, null and void, and I order the Ministry of Finance for Northern Ireland to pay—(1) The costs as between solicitor and client of the Attorney-General, and (2) the costs of the trustees, the applicants in the matter, and I order the Ministry to abide their own costs of these proceedings, and that the Ministry of Finance do not under any pretence deduct any of their costs from the funds of this charity at present in their hands.

Mr. Monroe asked for leave to appeal on the question of costs, and the application was granted.

ARREST OF MISS JOSEPHINE O'DARE.

COURT STORY OF TWO WORTHLESS CHEQUES.

Miss Josephine O'Dare, a pretty young woman, described as independent, and giving an address in Park lane, London, W., was remanded on £100 bail at Westminster Police Court, London, yesterday, charged with obtaining £87 9s. from the Sussex place (South Kensington) Branch of the Westminster Bank by means of a worthless cheque.

Giving evidence of arrest, Detective Bishop said that on Tuesday afternoon he saw the accused at a costumier's in Piccadilly. When he told her that she answered the description of a woman who had attempted to obtain £63 by means of a forged cheque, she said : "I know nothing whatever about it. I am quite innocent. This has been done for spite."

Detective Bishop added that the two cheques referred to were exactly similar. The accused was put up for identification, and at once picked out by the Superintendent of Stone street District Messenger Office. Another man failed to identify her.

On being charged with obtaining the £87 9s., she declared : "The whole thing is a mystery to me. I know nothing about it."

DUBLIN AND THE PROVINCES.

DUBLIN.

New Peace Commissioner.—Mr. Maxwell Lemon, of 22 Nasssau street, Dublin, has been appointed a Peace Commissioner for the City and County of Dublin and portions of the adjoining counties.

The Magdalen Asylum. — The annual Christmas sale was held yesterday at the Magdalen Asylum and Nursery Rescue Society, 8 Lower Leeson street, Dublin. There was an attractive display of needlework, principally the work of the inmates, and well-supplied cake stalls, country produce and sweets. The principal stallholders were Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. W. Jellett, Miss Carson and Mrs. Nixon Montgomery. The Magdalen Asylum is the second eldest institution of its kind in the British Isles, having been occupied in its charitable work for the last 150 years.

Rathmines Technical Institute.—An exhibition of work and Christmas cakes was opened yesterday in the Cookery School of the Rathmines Technical Institute. The cake exhibits numbered a hundred and thirty. All sorts of intricate designs had been successfully attempted in the way of fancy icing, some of the flowers representing birds' nests. The elementary school of cookery had a fine array of less elaborate specimens of cookery, but the simple dishes and invalid fare on show were all turned out in the best possible style, and looked very tempting. The senior department had a good show of work of all kinds, frocks, hats, crochet, lingerie, embroidered scarfs and shawls and cushions. Samples of laundry work done in the school were also shown. There are 523 students at present on the roll of the Domestic Economy School.

Daylight Robbery.—Complaint has been made to the Dublin police recently regarding the operations of an individual, who has perpetrated several daylight robberies in different parts of the city, and chiefly from women. The person referred to usually rides a bicycle, comes up closely to his victim, snatches her bag or purse, and, swiftly mounting his bicycle, is usually out of sight before the victim has time to recover from the shock. Only on Wednesday afternoon a lady walking with another on Clyde road was robbed in this way of her handbag, which contained a substantial sum of money, as well as other valuables.

Notice to Motor Owners.—The attention of owners of motor cycles and commercial vehicles is drawn to the announcement which appeared in our advertisement columns yesterday to the effect that in future certificates of unladen weight for taxation purposes will only be issued from two weigh-houses, Kevin street and Eden quay, Dublin.

PASSENGERS BY B. AND I. LINE, VIA LIVERPOOL.—

ARRIVALS.—Lady Irwin, Vice-Admiral Bruen, J. Isaacs, T. Colston, Miss Eileen Quinnell, T. Pickering, E. N. Murray, T. Buchanan, A. Smith, J. McDonald, T. Shackleton, G. H. Riddell, T. McMahon, T. McNaill, J. Childers, F. H. Brown.

DEPARTURES.—Lord Bandon, Captain Ronald Nutting, J. Foran, T. Bateman, R. McHale, G. S. Magill, P. Sythes, R. W. Smith, A. Smith, J. F. Wilson, R. Glasgow, J. Fennell.

LEINSTER.

Price of Pigs.—The top price for pigs at Enniscorthy market was 65s. per cwt. live weight, an increase of 2s. since last week. Pigs, fetched 62s. per cwt. at Bowran.

"Spies Beware!"—Michael Breen and Thomas Byrne, labourers, were returned for trial to Wexford Circuit Court by Justice Fahy at Gorey, charged with posting up threatening notices to the effect :—" Any person around found guilty of giving information to the Guards will be shot," and "Spies and informers beware—Signed, I.R.A."

Unsound Bacon.—At Enniscorthy District Court yesterday, District Justice Fahy recorded a sentence of one month's imprisonment against James B. McAlister, merchant, Tinahely, County Wicklow, the sentence not to take effect if the defendant paid £3 to the local St. Vincent de Paul Society, and £1 medical officer's fee, and gave an undertaking not to trade in future in any town in County Wexford. Defendant paid the money and gave the required undertaking. The charge against him was exposing for sale at the Market square, Enniscorthy, on October 29, 1926, bacon which was not fit for human consumption. The evidence of Guard Edward Murphy, who prosecuted, was that the bacon was very decayed.

MUNSTER.

Poppy Day in Listowel.—The total amount realised on the sale of poppies in Listowel was £21 16s.

Tipperary Fat Pig Market.—At Tipperary fat pig market yesterday quotations were 60s. to 61s. per cwt. live weight, the same figure as last week.

Kilshane Hunt Dance.—The dance under the auspices of the Kilshane Hunt, held in the Tivoli Picturedrome, Tipperary, last Tuesday night, was a very successful and enjoyable reunion.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

Nursing Appointment. — At Lurgan Guardians' meeting Miss Charlotte Stewart, Cheltenham (England), a native of Armagh, was appointed Charge Nurse in the Fever Hospital at £60 per year. There were only two applicants for the post.

A Christmas Box.—Lurgan Guardians decided to grant 2s. extra to all recipients of outdoor relief in the union at Christmas. The clerk remarked that that would amount to about £11 extra in the relieving officers' districts of Lurgan and Portadown.

LOCAL JUSTICES

DENOUNCED BY JUDGE IN BELFAST.

"DISGRACING THE LAW."

Giving judgment in the Chancery Court, Belfast, yesterday, in the matter of Hampton House Industrial School for Girls, which had been closed and the property sold, Mr. Justice Wilson passed severe strictures upon the local magistrates and the action of the Northern Ministry of Finance.

THE CLOSING OF THE SCHOOL.

Mr. Justice Wilson said that the school and lands were sold, and at the time that it was being sold it had amongst its trustees men of the highest distinction. He asked himself how the school came to be closed. He made inquiries and was told that the contributions from the Corporation and the Government came forward no longer, and that it had to try and exist on £800 a year and what it could get from charitable people.

Why had these contributions ceased? It was by the action of the local justices, who refused to send forward children to the school. If it had been known to the leaders of the movement who were endeavouring to keep Ulster part of Great Britain these men would have been denounced that they were mixing up politics with justice, as they frequently mixed up all other kinds of interests with the administration of the law.

DISGRACING THE LAW.

He would say that these local justices were a pest and a cancer on the administration of justice, and ought to be abolished. He had been going around the courts for forty years, and he had seen benches packed with as many as forty-nine magistrates not to carry out the law but to disgrace the law. He had seen a bare piece of ground upon which a publichouse was to be built licensed before even a stone of the foundation was laid. An agreement made between the landlord and tenant was conditional upon the licence being granted first. Every kind of iniquity was perpetrated by these local magistrates—but not by all of them — who did not carry out justice, but defeated it. The Act laid down that Roman Catholic children should be sent to Roman Catholic industrial schools and Protestant children to Protestant schools. Hampton House School under Protestant management. Roman Catholic children who were brought before the magistrate were sent to an industrial school in Southern Ireland. During the time of the trouble, and when politics ran high, these magistrates came to the conclusion that they would not spend the rates in Southern Ireland, and refused to send these children forward. Then, with an affectation of impartiality, they refused to send forward Protestant children to Hampton House School, or anywhere, with the result that the Act became a dead letter, and the monies which should have gone to carry it out were withheld. Then the school had to close.

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His Lordship—Mr. Pollock is a highly honourable man, and if he had made a mistake, I say to him, follow the old tradition, and carry on. I admire Mr. Pollock's courage for taking the responsibility for this upon himself, but I would advise him to bring to his assistance some expert in law to keep him straight. I find it is stated in Magna Charta itself that "no foreigners or other persons ignorant of the law are to be entrusted with judicial or administrative offices." In my judgment, enough has been disclosed in this case to put the Government in motion to remove this office, and get rid of the cause of this interference with the administration of the law. I, therefore, declare that the summons dated 1st November, 1926, and all proceedings taken therein, null and void, and I order the Ministry of Finance for Northern Ireland to pay—(1) The costs as between solicitor and client of the Attorney-General, and (2) the costs of the trustees, the applicants in the matter, and I order the Ministry to abide their own costs of these proceedings, and that the Ministry of Finance do not under any pretence deduct any of their costs from the funds of this charity at present in their hands.

Mr. Monroe asked for leave to appeal on the question of costs, and the application was granted.

BRITISH KERRY CATTLE SOCIETY.

ASHDOWN CUP COMES TO IRELAND.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Wednesday.

It has been decided at a meeting of the Council of the British Kerry Cattle Society that any animal accepted for entry in Appendix A, B, or C of the Royal Dublin Society Herd Book should automatically become eligible for entry in the corresponding appendix of the British Herd Book. It was stated that this would be a convenience to Kerry breeders in Ireland, now that so many register their cattle in the British Herd Book.

The meeting, which was presided over by Sir John Fitzgerald, elected five new members, and dealt with several other matters.

The British Dairy Farmers' Association, having sought this Society's opinion as to the advisability of confining the Dairy Show to tuberculin-tested cows, the Council decided to inform the Association that, in their opinion, it would be a step in the right direction if future dairy shows were confined to cattle which had passed the tuberculin test; as, however, this would involve an additional expense in exhibiting, the Council would urge that milk produced at the Dairy Show should be paid for, as is done at other shows.

ASHDOWN CUP.

The Council considered various returns received in connection with the competition for the Ashdown Challenge Cup, awarded annually to the Kerry herd attaining the highest average milk yield during the milk-recording year.

The Chairman remarked that it was very gratifying to see so many herds officially certified as yielding an average of over 5,000lbs., especially as, for the purposes of this competition, every cow in the herd had to be included in such average. The winner for the 1925-26 milk-recording year was declared to be Lieutenant-Colonel The MacGillycuddy of the Reeks, D.S.O., whose herd averaged 6,754.7lbs. per cow ; while the donor of the Cup, the Earl of Castlestewart, was reserve, with an average yield of 6,622.1lbs. This is the first occasion on which the Cup had been won by a member resident in Ireland.

The question of adopting a system of marking calves was considered, and, while it was agreed that such a course was very desirable, there seemed to be objections to each of the schemes which had been suggested.

After considerable discussion, it was resolved to defer this question until a future meeting, and in the meantime to thoroughly investigate the merits of the various systems submitted.

Meetings were fixed to take place in 1927 on the following dates :—March 9, September 26, October 18 and December 5.

GENERAL STORE BURNED.

A general store, situate on the quay at Burtonport, was seen on fire between 3 and 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and, despite the efforts of the local Civic Guard and a number of civilians, nothing could be done to save it.

It is understood that a malicious injury claim for £1,500 is being lodged by the owner of the store. Mr. J. F. O'Donnell, County Councillor, Burtonport.

At the recent examinations of the Incorporated Society of Musicians, held at Naas Centre, the following Dunlavin girls were successful:—Misses Nancy Ubank, Bella Byran, May Daynes, Sheila and Mary Tutty, Irene O'Donoghue.

SHORTHAND TYPISTS AND TYPISTS.—Open Competition, 8th February, 1927. Last Exam., July, 1925—32 Successes. BEST RESULT.—SKERRY'S COLLEGE, 76 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. Oral and Correspondence Classes.—(Advt.)

GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT RESIGN.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Thursday.

In opening the discussion in the Reichstag to-day the Chancellor of the Reich, Dr. Marx, said that a Government crisis must be avoided in view of several important questions which remained unsettled at Geneva. The resignation of the Cabinet, as demanded by the Social Democrats, would only protract the internal crisis and delay the solution of international questions. In consequence of this the Government had decided against voluntary resignation, and was leaving the decision to the Reichstag.

After an exciting speech, in which the ex-Chancellor, Herr Scheidemann, on behalf of the Socialist Party, denounced alleged abuses in the Reichswehr, there was a short discussion in which Dr. Wirth, Centre Party, and other deputies took part.

The House then adjourned until noon to-morrow, when it is expected that a vote will be taken on the Socialist motion of "no confidence." Nothing is known as to the attitude which the German Nationals may adopt, and in the circumstances the outcome of the vote is quite uncertain.

HERR SCHEIDEMANN'S ATTACK.

Herr Scheidemann spoke amidst howls of rage and cries of "Traitor and scoundrel," and other epithets from the Right parties. His criticisms so upset the Nationalists that they left the Reichstag virtually in a body. Herr Scheidemann gave instances which, he said, proved that the officers of the Reichswehr had been engaged in illegal activities with the knowledge of the Ministry of Defence, such as obtaining munitions and money from Russia, recruiting exclusively among Nationalist organisations, and collecting subscriptions for the Reichswehr from private persons. Dr. Stresemann's foreign policy he said, was being thwarted. Germany wished honestly to observe the Peace Treaties which she had signed. This was the actual passage which excited the Nationalists, who then left the House.

Herr Scheidemann recapitulated the illegal acts which, he said, had been committed by officers of the Reichswehr during the past few years. He alleged that munitions had been brought from Russia this year, and asserted that from 1923 till 1926 an organisation existed in Russia for the manufacture of gas bombs on behalf of Germany. On behalf of the Socialist Party, he demanded that binding guarantees should be given that this secret arming should cease.

Herr Scheidemann made three demands on behalf of his party :—First, the strict execution of the order forbidding co-operation between the Reichswehr and Nationalist organisations ; secondly, the issue of an order prohibiting the acceptance of subscriptions from private individuals on behalf of the Reichswehr, and, thirdly, the exercise of control over the recruiting system of the Reichswehr by civilian commissioners.

CHANCELLOR'S REPLY.

Dr. Marx, the Imperial Chancellor, followed with a statement on behalf of the Government. It declined, he said, to carry politics into the Army. The Reichswehr could continue to be trained in a spirit of loyalty to the Republican Constitution, and the Government would oppose with all its means the enrolment of elements hostile to the Republic. He reaffirmed that co-operation between the Reichswehr and the Nationalist private organisations was strictly prohibited. He expressed deep regret at Herr Scheidemann's speech, and said that the allegations in it referred to affairs of the past, the accuracy of which he did not admit. The Government had no doubt that the Army was a trustworthy instrument of the State, and he thanked the Reichswehr for the self-sacrificing work which it had performed in the service of the Fatherland.

The Chancellor's statement was received with lively applause from the Government benches and from the Nationalists, after which the sitting was adjourned to enable the Government parties to consider their attitude towards the statement of Dr. Marx.

On the resumption of the debate, a German National Deputy made a speech denying the truth of Herr Schiedemann's allegations. He was followed by Dr. Wirth (Centre Party), the former Chancellor, and Deputies of other parties.—(Reuter.)

MATHEMATICS THE WEAK POINT.

A WORD FOR COMPULSORY IRISH.

VIEWS OF RECTOR OF BELVEDERE.

That compulsory Irish did not tend to ruin secondary and primary education in the Irish Free State, but that the mathematical programme was the real stumbling-block was strongly urged by the Rev. M. Quinlan, S.J., Rector of Belvedere College, Dublin, at the annual dinner of the College Union, held in the College last night.

There was a very large attendance of Union members, and Mr. W. G. Fallon, president, was in the chair.

In proposing the toast of "The College," Mr. William Dawson said that in his days they went to school at Belvedere wearing bowler hats, but to-day the boys arrived on motor cycles and in motor cars. Probably in the future they would arrive on aeroplanes, or it might even be that education would be taken home to the boys, and all that they would have to do would be to put on the headphones at the appointed time and "listen-in" to their lessons.

Mr. J. O'Connor, also speaking to the toast, observed that it was good to see that the traditions of the past were being carried on. There was no doubt that the college had made remarkable progress in recent years. To the Jesuit Fathers went the laurels for the success that the college had achieved.

The Rev. Michael Quinlan, S.J., Rector of the College, replied. He mentioned the successes of the college during the past year, both at the examinations and in the sports field. In the leaving certificate Belvedere had received first, second, and fourth places in English, and first and second places in French. In the world of sport the college had been in three cup finals—in Rugby, cricket, and swimming. Besides these, there were many other activities, well-known in social, educational and sport spheres.

They had at present nearly 500 pupils, and in the last three years they had to obtain additional accommodation by buying new houses.

EDUCATION.

Speaking of education, Father Quinlan said that they were at present in a transition stage. They had a new programme. The old Intermediate system had been done away with, and certificate examinations had taken its place. In this new programme some of the courses prescribed were very good, and, in the course of time, he was sure, would become much better. The mathematical course was, perhaps, the weakest point. The course in this subject was much more difficult than the old one, and required far too much time.

There was an important question that had been in the public mind a good deal in the past few months, and there had been much discussion about this question—compulsory Irish. In these discussions he had noticed that there was practically no mention made of the meaning of compulsory Irish. What did it mean? "War," said Father Quinlan. "Compulsory Irish does not mean that other subjects must be taught through the medium of Irish—subjects such as mathematics, history, and geography. The Government will give additional grants to schools which do this efficiently, they give special grants to schools which teach mathematics, history, and geography through the medium of Irish. Otherwise, they will not give these special grants ; but the Government does not force them to teach other subjects through the medium of Irish.

Compulsory Irish means that schools will be bound to study Irish for about three hours per week, between the ages of 12 and 16 years—in other words the boys will have to study Irish for about three hours per week for the Interm

Wanderers defeated Oxford University at Lansdowne road, Dublin, yesterday. The Teams.

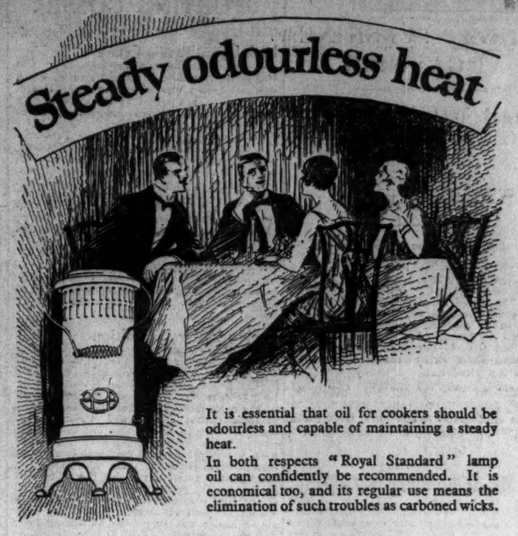
Rose (Wanderers) tackled in possession.

The first sitting of the Irish Free State Tariff Commission was held yesterday. Left to right: Mr. J. McElligott, Dr. J. H. Hincheliff, Mr. J. B. Wholehan, and Mr. L. T. McCauley (Secretary).

Murray (Wanderers) gathering the ball from an Oxford forward rush.

Scores of Christmas Cakes, made by the Students in the Domestic Economy Classes, were exhibited yesterday in the Rathmines Technical Institute.

The Annual Dinner of the Irish Motor Traders was held last night in the Dolphin Hotel, Dublin.



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YESTERDAY'S CASES IN THE COURTS.

LIFFEY FISHING RIGHTS.

ACTION BY COLONEL CANE.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE JOHNSTON.)

In the case of Colonel Richard Claude Cane, of Alen's Grove, Celbridge, Co. Kildare, against Jeremiah O'Neill, of Backweston Park, Kildare, farmer,

Mr. Phelps, K.C., with whom was Mr. Holmes (instructed by Messrs. Carruthers and Gamble), on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for an order declaring that he is entitled to the exclusive right of fishing with rod and line in part of the River Liffey bounding the lands of Backweston, in the Counties of Dublin and Kildare, and for an injunction restraining the defendant, his servants or agents, from fishing or taking fish from that part of the river beside the lands of Backweston, now in the occupation of the defendant, and from trespassing on or interfering with the fishing or fishing rights of the plaintiff thereon. Counsel said there was no traverse in the defence of any averment in the pleadings of the plaintiff, but the defendant set up a right in his defence to possession of plaintiff's exclusive right, which was the very thing complained of.

There was no appearance for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Johnston, having heard counsel's statement in support of the application, and the formal evidence of Colonel Claude Cane, made the declaration and granted the injunction sought.

Mr. Phelps said that he was instructed to waive the question of damages.

Mr. Justice Johnston—Of course, the defendant must pay the costs of the action.

AN ATTACHMENT ORDER.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE JOHNSTON.)

In the matter of the estate of John Hutchinson, deceased, Ellen Hutchinson, plaintiff, and Mary Dillon, defendant,

Mr. Jellett, K.C., with whom was Mr. Maurice Walker (instructed by Messrs. M. J. O'Connor and Co., Wexford), applied on behalf of the plaintiff for an order that William Caulfield, of Wexford, and of 29 Lower Gardiner street, Dublin, former solicitor for the defendant, be committed to prison for his contempt in refusing to obey an order of the Court of the 19th October, 1926, ordering Mr. Caulfield to lodge, on or before the 1st inst., to the credit of the suit, the sum of £700, admitted to be in his hands, portion of the sum of £1,000 directed to be lodged in Court by an order of the 7th June last; or, in the alternative, that the plaintiff might be at liberty to issue a writ of attachment against Mr. Caulfield for his contempt.

Counsel said that the assets of the deceased consisted of three holdings, two of which were sold as far back as the 25th July, 1923, for £1,330, and that purchase money was received at that time by Mr. William Caulfield, who was then acting as solicitor for the defendant. Mr. Caulfield was pressed from time to time to pay over the shares to the next-of-kin, but nothing came of that, an the plaintiff had to apply for an order for administration, and that order was made on the 20th April, 1925. The next order made was on the 31st July. It was an order giving the defendant—the personal representative—liberty to lodge £1,000 in respect of the purchase money in Court. Nothing came of that order, and accordingly, on the 7th June, 1926, an order was made on the defendant to lodge this sum of £1,000 within one month. That order was not complied with, and in August an application was made to commit the defendant. The result of this notice was that the defendant changed her solicitor. Mr. Caulfield had since then paid £300 to Mr. Quinlan, the present solicitor, for the defendant, and that sum had been lodged. On the 19th October an order was made, directing Mr. Caulfield to lodge £700, the balance of the £1,000. That order had been consistently and deliberately ignored by Mr. Caulfield, said that his client fully realised cation was made. It was to be observed, added counsel, that, instead of giving this gentleman a month to comply with the order, which was the usual time given, he had been allowed time from the 19th October to the 1st December, and it was perfectly clear from the facts that counsel had opened, that, unless he was compelled by some drastic action, Mr. Caulfield would do nothing.

Mr. Matheson (instructed by Messrs. William Smyth and Son), who appeared for Mr. Caulfield, said that his client fully realised the gravity of his position, but there was no intention on his part to commit any deliberate contempt of court, or be guilty of any disrespect to his Lordship. At the time the order was made, Mr. Caulfield had not got money to make the lodgment of £700. There was a very considerable sum due to him for costs. In an affidavit which had not been filed, Mr. Caulfield stated that there were moneys due to him representing three times this amount of £700, and he was using all possible expedition for the recovery of the same, with a view of complying with the orders of the Court.

Counsel suggested that his Lordship should give the defendant an opportunity to take proceedings against Mr. Caulfield, which would provide a method whereby this money due to him, and costs, as they came in, could be made available for the satisfaction of the £700.

Mr. Justice Johnston said that he must make an order of attachment against Mr. Caulfield. The order would declare that he held this £700 as trustee, and he must, of course, pay the costs of the application.

CIVIC GUARD INQUIRY.

Mr. Charles Kenny, barrister-at-law, has been appointed by the Free State Minister for Justice to hold a sworn inquiry as to the alleged ill-treatment of certain persons who were arrested by the police following on the recent raids on police barracks at Ballinamult and Rathgormack, in the County of Waterford.

Mr. Kenny will be assisted by Mr. J. E. Duff, B.Sc., of the Department of Justice, and Dr. D. L. O'Kelly, of the Department of Local Government and Public Health.

Further beneficial rains have fallen in Queensland, but the central and western areas are still suffering from drought, says Reuter.

PLANS FOR TARIFF INQUIRY.

(Continued from Page 7, Column 3.)

such cost, efficiency, conditions, and rates in other countries.

3.—The effect which the granting in whole or in part of the concessions asked for in the application would be likely to have on the several matters mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Schedule.

4.—The effect which the granting in whole or in part of the concessions asked for in the application would be likely to have on other trades and industries in Saorstat Eireann.

5.—The effect which the granting in whole or in part of the concessions asked for in the application would be likely to have on the public revenues of Saorstat Eireann.

7.—The prospects, if any, which the industry in respect of which application is made has of establishing itself eventually on a permanent basis without the continued aid of a customs duty, or with a modification of such duty after a period.

8.—The minimum amount of customs duty which would probably be necessary for the successful conduct in Saorstat Eireann of the industry in respect of which the application is made.

9.—To what extent, if at all, the competition from imported goods to which the industry in respect of which the application is made is exposed is unfair by reason of currency depreciation or the grant of subsidies or bounties in the country in which such goods are manufactured.

10.—Such other economic, industrial, and administrative aspects of the application as appear to the Commission to be relevant to the determination of the merits and demerits of the application.

WIDE POWERS.

To enable the Commission to discharge their functions adequately, the Act has invested them with ample powers both for enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents. In these matters they have precisely the same powers, rights and privileges as those enjoyed by a Judge of the High Court, including the right to examine witnesses on oath.

If a witness refuses to attend, or be sworn, or produce documents, or answer questions, or does anything which would be a contempt of court in a court of justice, the Commission are entitled to certify his offence to the High Court, which may, after due inquiry, punish him as if he had been guilty of contempt of the High Court. On the other hand, witnesses before the Commission are safeguarded in the giving of their evidence by the immunities and privileges enjoyed by witnesses in the High Court.

OPEN TO THE PRESS.

It is intended that our sittings shall in general be open to the public and the Press. We feel that the fact that an application for a tariff on any particular commodity is under consideration should be known to the public, and that the nature of the evidence being tendered in support of it should be equally widely known. It is but natural to suppose that applicants, in submitting their case, will be chiefly alive to their own interests, and that, in the absence of the fullest possible publicity, the interests of other persons likely to be adversely affected by the proposal might possibly be overlooked by the Commission. The Act confers a right on everyone, who so wishes, to give evidence in connection with any application provided he is substantially representative of persons, trades or interests who might reasonably be thought to be affected by the granting or refusing of the particular concession sought. Furthermore, the Commission are bound by the Act to take into consideration the evidence so received.

An additional safeguard in the matter of publicity lies in the fact that the provision as to contempt of court already mentioned will prevent the Press, in its report of the proceedings in connection with any application, from suppressing one side of the case to the advantage of the other, with the possible consequence of keeping people unaware of an application which, if known to them, they would wish to oppose.

BUSINESS SECRETS.

In this matter of admitting the Press and the public, we are, however, given a very necessary discretion. During the course of our investigations it may be necessary for applicants to make a very free and full disclosure of their financial position or to disclose business secrets in order that the Commision may be able to come to a decision in the light of all the relevant facts of the case.

As such disclosures, if made in public, might cause serious damage to the business interests of the persons concerned, we intend to conduct such inquiries in private and to avoid, as far as possible, any harmful disclosure of them in our report. Save in instances of this kind, however, publicity will be welcomed and encouraged.

REGULATIONS REGARDING FEES.

To prevent frivolous applications by persons who have no substantial case to make and to keep down the cost to public funds, the Act provides for the payment of a fee as a condition precedent to the consideration of any application by the Commission. This fee will range from £10 to £100, and the precise amount payable in any given case is to be fixed by the Commission in accordance with regulations made by the Minister for Finance, which it is hoped will be drawn up and published within the next few days.

It may be assumed, however, that the Commission will hold its sittings in Dublin unless there is an imperative need for occasional sittings elsewhere. Furthermore, the initial application to the Commission in each case will be required to be in typescript or print, and the same requirement will apply to all evidence in chief tendered to us, the aim being to obtain all important information in a permanent form and to rely on viva voce evidence only for minor matters, and, of course, for cross-examination.

SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

I would like to take the opportunity presented by this occasion to appeal to all persons proposing to make a case to the Commission to make their initial submission as full and informative as possible in order that time may not be lost in seeking additional information. The scope of our labours is very wide, including, as it does, the consideration of proposals for the imposition of Customs duties on agricultural products, as well as the products of other industries, and the modification, abolition and renewal of such duties.

The Commission's report on each application must be addressed to the Minister for Finance; but, as the Act requires the Minister to lay every report upon the tables of both the Dail and the Seanad, the same publicity will attend our recommendations as will already have attended our investigations.

Among the general public present yesterday were:—Miss C. A. Mitchell, secretary; and Mr. W. E. Shackleton, Irish Flour Millers' Association; Messrs. W. F. McDonnell and J. A. O'Connor, representing W. C. McDonnell, margarine manufacturers, Waterford; Mr. F. Sheridan, Messrs. Craig, Sheridan and Co., manufacturers' agents, Dublin.

CHARGE OF FORGING A CHEQUE.

BANK CLERK REMANDED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.

John M. Harrington, aged 22 years, a former clerk in the National Bank branch at Newbridge, County Kildare, was remanded here to-day on a charge of forging a cheque for £840, and obtaining money to that amount, from the National Bank, Liverpool.

Mr. Howard Roberts, who prosecuted, stated that in last August Harrington and a man named McCarthy, who was submanager at the Newbridge branch, were suspended owing to irregularities. They absconded with £120. On September 5 Harrington presented a cheque at the Liverpool bank in the name of John Hall, and obtained £840. The bank had previously received what appeared to be an official advice from Ireland to honour such a cheque, if presented, and the signature on the cheque proved to be identical with the specimen signature supplied to the bank. The signature of the Irish bank manager—Mr. D. S. O'Leary—was a forgery.

On that same day, by a precisely similar method, said counsel, £600 was obtained from the Manchester branch of the National Bank. When arrested, Harrington, who had £105 in his possession, made a written confession, in which he said:—

"McCarthy and I had been gambling on horses, and the books were falsified, and we had to clear out without any money. We sent forged advice notes to Liverpool, Manchester and Salford. I did not forge the signature. I drew the money in Manchester. We did not draw any money in Salford. We visited several towns in England, spending some of the money. We returned £1,000 odd of the money to the secretary of the National Bank in London. McCarthy and I started in Birmingham."

The prisoner was then remanded for seven days.

CUMANN NA NGAEDHEAL.

STANDING COMMITTEE ELECTED

Over 120 delegates attended the meeting of the Ard-Chomhairle of Cumann na nGaedheal at 5 Parnell square, Dublin, on Tuesday last. Mr. J. J. Walsh presided, and there were also present President Cosgrave, Mr. Kevin O'Higgins, Professor O'Sullivan, Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald.

The proceedings, which were most harmonious, included discussions on the Imperial Conference, the division of land, protection for manufactured and agricultural products, extension of secondary education, and proposed reforms in the Electoral Act. Arrangements were made for the organising of every constituency in the Free State, and the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports—which were unanimously adopted—showed that the financial and numerical position of the organisation was very satisfactory.

The following members were elected on the Standing Committee:—Senator McGuinness, Longford; General Mulcahy, Dublin; Mr. John Ryan, Dublin; Mr. Barry Egan, Cork; Mr. Sean Boylan, Meath; Senator McLoughlin, Donegal; Canon Masterson, Leitrim; Mr. J. J. Collins, Mayo; the Rev. Father Coleman, Limerick; Denis McGhlagh, T.D., Donegal; the Rev. Malachy Brennan, Roscommon; and Canon McHugh, Mayo.

SANDFORD PARK SCHOOL.

SUCCESSFUL BAL MASQUE.

The social side of school life—in too many instances neglected—was evidenced to a most successful degree at the annual Bal Masque given by Mr. G. S. B. Mack, headmaster of Sandford Park School, Dublin, to pupils and their parents and friends last night. Advantage was taken of the break-up for the Christmas vacation, to present the various prizes won during the term.

Almost three hundred guests were present, and as considerable ingenuity had been displayed in the selection of costumes—most of the revellers being attired in fancy dress—the ballroom presented a gay and animated appearance. As was only to be expected, the boys showed a marked partiality for martial uniforms, and Roman warriors intermingled with soldiers of all nations and periods; cowboys smoked the pipe of peace with Indian braves, and members of the Ku Klux Klan, gypsies, etc., were represented. Many striking and beautiful dresses were worn by the ladies; their costumes were also representative of every race and period. The music was supplied by Mr. W. A. Manahan's band.

The best costumes were judged by the Italian Consul-General, Mr. C. E. McConnell, and Mr. J. E. Hogan.

The first prize for the most original costume was awarded to Master George Nash as a "triple crown" (football). Second prize went to Ian Whiteside as "Ku Klux Klan."

The first prize for the most beautiful costume was won by Johnston Number One, as a pirate, and the second prize was given to Master John McConnell, as a rajah.

For the most humourous costume Master R. K. C. Pilkington, as a tramp, got first prize, the second prize going to Master Cecil Millar as "The Mustard Club."

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GOSSIP FROM THE COURSE.

BRIGHT SUNSHINE AT GATWICK.

FRIAR WILE FAILS TO EXTEND ZENO.

AN EASY WIN FOR WORD OF HONOUR.

FROM A TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Thursday Night.

The Gatwick meeting was brought to a successful conclusion in delightful weather, bright sunshine making the enjoyment of some good sport all the fuller, even if the prizes were modest. Frost overnight had dried up the course a bit, and the going was good, but the old horses in the Courtlands Steeplechase had all had enough of it at the end of three miles.

The meeting between Zeno and Friar Wile was regarded as the tit-bit of the afternoon, and so, indeed, it was; but, as a race, it was no spectacle at all, because, after going half a mile, Zeno took his place in the lead, and the furthey they went the further Zeno drew away. He simply cantered in the Headley Juvenile Hurdle, and yet he beat the much-boosted Friar Wile almost out of sight. The judge was kind in describing Zeno's victory as by a distance. He was "a hare before hounds," and has now definitely established a marked superiority over anything of his age at the game. There is no knowing how far this colt will go, as he has never been extended yet, and it will be wonderfully interesting when he encounters hurdlers of a more mature age, and there will be plenty of keen judges ready to take sides with the youngster.

Hugh O'Neill, with a pull in the weights with Word of Honour, compared with how they met at Lingfield, was well backed in the Wickham Steeplechase, but he quite failed to cope with Mr. Ringwood's horse in the race, and when Mr. Gosden brought Word of Honour up to Hugh O'Neill at the last fence, the issue was very soon put beyond all doubt. Five or six strides on the flat was quite sufficient to establish Word of Honour's definite superiority, and he won pulling up. The others were well strung out at the finish.

The old warrior, Templebar, with odds laid on him, won the opening selling chase quite easily from Western and Bachelor's Lady, after the latter had pumped herself out by making the running for two miles and a half. There was much more interest and excitement over the other "seller," the Horsham Hurdle, in which Snoweloud, Ram and Coffee, and Victor Noir jumped the last hurdle practically in a line. A rousing set-to followed on the flat, but try as he would Jack Anthony, on the favourite, could not shake off Snowcloud, who won by a length and a half.

Novices' steeplechases are not gambling matters, but they serve a very useful purpose in introducing new blood to the game of chasing, which is the mainstay of National Hunt sport, and, therefore, it was good to see a field of ten turn out here and for nine of them to stand up. The jumping may have left something to be desired, but it is a long time since only one in ten has fallen in a novices' chase. Shadow outjumped and outpaced the field from the start, and won pulling up from the last-finishing Bokhara, with the odds-on favourite, Longhaul, very tired, unplaced. It is quite possible that this youngster's Sandown win has been allowed to give him a false and exaggerated reputation.

Simon's Light took some time to come to winning form, but, having done so, he goes from triumph to triumph, and won his third race in five days when taking the Moderate Handicap Hurdle easily from Wootton's Gladiola and a good field.

FORM HORSES.

HURST PARK.

1. 0—Tangerine IV.
1.30—Repaid.
2. 0—Progress (nap).
2.30—Solitary.
3. 0—Ardaile.
3.30—Marie Rocket. Eclipse.

SPECIAL SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY.

Westminster Gazette :—To-day's best — Slieve Rue. Double—Thrown In and Slieve Rue.

Daily Express :—Safety bet—Slieve Rue (to win). Double—Progress and Slieve Rue.

Daily Mirror :—Double—Slieve Rue (nap) and Ardaile.

Daily Sketch :—Double—Ardaile and Marie Rocket.

At a general meeting of the National Hunt Committee, held in London on Monday last, Lord Durham was elected a member of the Committee. At the same meeting Mr. H. Peel, Mr G. E. Cotton and Colonel H. F. Wichwere re appointed inspectors of steeplechase courses.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

Irish Lawn Tennis Council.

Provincial duties and responsibilities will be greatly increased if the draft rules, which has just been approved by the Committee of the I.L.T.A., are passed by the extraordinary general meeting of the Association, which will be held early next month.

It is proposed to set up three Provincial Councils—Leinster and Connaught, Ulster, Munster—to work under a General Council, composed of 21 members, made up of ten, six, and five representatives respectively. The Council will have control of all the affairs of the Association, save such as they may delegate to the provincial bodies. Among these will be (a) interprovincial matches and (b) the inter-club competitions.

Another point of interest will be the appointment of official handicappers, which will be made by the General Council. The amateur definition is unchanged, and no attempt is made to deal with the "player writer."

Boxing Under Difficulties.

An international boxing tournament under the patronage of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York is being arranged in aid of the Royal Sussex County Hospital to be held to-morrow at the Dome, Brighton. One of the most interesting bouts will be between Captain Gerald Lowry and Major M. P. Leahy. Captain Lowry was one of the first officers to be blinded in the war. He served with the Royal Irish Rifles, and is now an osteopath in London. He has taken up boxing as a recreation under the tuition of Major Leahy, who was in the R.A.M.C. Major Leahy lost a leg as the result of a wound received at Mons. In pre-war days Major Leahy was very keen on boxing and, among other titles, held the heavy-weight championship of Ireland. As an undergraduate in Trinity College he was captain of University Boat Club, and rowed No. 3 in the eight which won at Henley in 1903.

Members Buy Tooting Bec Course.

At a meeting of the Tooting Bec Golf Company yesterday a contract for the sale of the club's course to builders was not ratified by the debenture holders, and a contract was entered into for the sale of the land to the members. The club is one of the oldest in the London area, having been established thirty-eight years ago, and recently it was announced that there was a possibility of the course being acquired by contractors for building purposes.

Scottish Trial Teams Completed.

The Scottish Rugby Union has completed the teams for the final trial match at Murrayfield on Saturday. D. Greenlees, of Leicester, fills the vacancy at stand-off half in the Scotland side, while A. H. Brown (Heriotonians) partners Douty at half-back in the Rest of Scotland Fifteen. J. B. White (Glasgow Academicals) has been chosen to take Stark's place in the Rest pack, the old Alleynian having declined the invitation to play.

Changes in English Team.

It has become necessary to make several alterations in the teams selected for the Probables v. Possibles match at Exeter on Saturday. T. C. Barber, A. R. Aslett and G. S. Conway are unable to play for the Probables, and their places will be taken by R. H. Orcutt (Moseley), R. A. Buckingham (Leicester), originally chosen for the Possibles, and C. N. Harris (Northampton). In place of Buckingham, J. T. Kemp (Blackheath) will play at stand-off half for the Possibles, and F. Birch (Northampton) comes in for Bowkett, who has joined a Northern Union club.

The City and Suburban.

The City and Suburban Handicap, which has been a sweepstake for some years now, with a net value to the winner of from £1,100 to £1,300, will in 1927 be a Plate of £2,000, the owner of the winner receiving £1,670. The conditions of this and other races to be run at Epsom meetings next year are given in the current issue of the *Racing Calendar*. A sign of life in flat racing circles is to be found in the inclusion in the *Racing Calendar* of the conditions of many of the races which will be run next year, the entries for which must be lodged at the Registry Office by the first Tuesday in January next. From the *Calendar* one learns that the weights for those of the Spring Handicaps which are usually published early will be issued on January 27th, and that the acceptances are due the following Wednesday.

Values Change.

Fifteen fully-paid £20 Ordinary shares in Gatwick Limited, plus dividend, were to have been sold at Gatwick yesterday, but as the first lot of five were only bid for £110, they and the rest were withdrawn. A year ago similar shares, less dividends, realised £120 for five, and the disinclination to purchase yesterday may be, it is suggested, indicative of apprehension as to the future of racing under betting taxation.

A Link with the Past.

Charles Maidment, who won the Derby on Mr. Savile's Cremorne and the St. Leger on Lord Wilton's Wenlock in 1872, is very dangerously ill at Newmarket, and is not expected to live. He also won the 1876 Derby on Mr. A. Baltazzi's Kisber and the 1871 St. Leger on Baron Rothschild's Hannah.

HUNTING.—Reports from the various packs and a list of appointments appear each Saturday in *The Irish Field*. On sale at all Newsagents. Price 2d. By Post, 6/6 half-yearly. Head Office—11 D'Olier street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

The annual Professional Lawn Tennis Championship played on the Riviera, open to professional players from all over the world, was won yesterday by Jean Koselub, the Slovakian, who beat Albert Burke in the final—3-6, 6-1, 6-2, 6-0. The Championship Cup is thus transferred from Cannes, where last year it was won by Burke, to Beaulieu, as Koselub is the professional of the Hotel Bristol Club there.

OXFORD BEATEN BY WANDERERS.

DISAPPOINTING PLAY OF THE VISITORS.

DUBLIN FORWARDS STAY WELL.

The Dark Blues gave a disappointing display in the first match of their Irish tour, when they were beaten by Wanderers to the tune of a goal and a penalty goal (8 points) to a try (3 points). They only played four of the team which went down so badly before Cambridge on Tuesday, but included the old Blue, H. P. Jacob, who was considered to have a strengthening effect on the three-quarter line. He certainly was the best of the backs, and made some very nice openings, as well as kicking and fielding well, but the play of the side as a whole was much below what one expects from either Oxford or Cambridge. Wanderers were slow to get into their stride, and after eight minutes of the first half were three points in arrears until well on in the second half, when they scored a converted try and a penalty goal. These were the only scores in the game, but long before Wanderers took the lead they had established themselves as the better side. The forwards especially had taken the upper hand, and with a smarter three-quarter line operating behind them Oxford's reverse would have been of a more decisive nature. The ball was constantly moving about amongst the Wanderers' backs, but Murray and Rose alone showed anything original in their methods. No fault could be found with their tackling, however, and as a line they were just as useful as the Oxford quartette, who had neither the speed nor cleverness of the four who represented the University two years ago. It was not a great game for the reason that the three-quarters on both sides were moderate, but there was plenty of hard scrimmaging work, of which the home side got the better, and in the loose rushes the Wanderers' eight were also superior.

F. F. Spragg at full-back for Oxford gave an all-round sound display, fielding safely, kicking with length and judgment, and only once was he at fault, this being when he was standing out of position and let Higginbotham away. Another success on the side was Cummings, the scrum half, who, despite bad service from his forwards, sent out splendid passes, which most times went straight to the hands of the out-half. His partner, however, seldom did anything, except pass to his centres. Of the forwards, who started well, but fell away more and more as the game progressed, Stoll, Roughead, Edmiston and Harris were the pick.

D. Kennedy, while kicking and fielding well as full-back for Wanderers, was a bit slow at getting to the ball at times. The three-quarters all defended well. Greer in particular is doing good tackling, and never allowing much latitude to his opposite. Feyton and Gresham made some good individual runs, as did Higginbotham, but, considering how well Murray and Rose contrived to open out the game, the line did not operate as well as it might have. Murray was, as usual, in the thick of the fray all through, taking every chance to feed his out-half, stopping rushes and saving his forwards at times with useful touch kicks. Rose is a young player, who keeps improving as the season goes on, and is fitting in well with Murray. The pair should be a very useful combination before the season is out. J. D. Clinch was a big acquisition to the side, with his own particular style of play, and the other forwards played well up to reputation. Collis was sound as ever, and Harte, A. D. Clinch and Bam were prominent all through.

OXFORD FIRST TO SCORE.

During the opening play Wanderers' forwards were not well together, and the Oxford pack gained possession more frequently in the scrums. It looked as if their backs would break through repeatedly, but the handling was not good and the Wanderers' tackling sound. In getting to a high kick Kennedy was slow, and play settled near the Wanderers' line. From a scrimmage Cummings got the ball away sharply to Dodgson, and Jacob then receiving made an opening for Wright to go over for a try near the touch line. Sholl made a fine effort to goal, but failed, and after eight minutes Oxford held a lead of three points. The Oxonians did not impress in the play immediately following, and after J. D. Clinch had gained a lot of ground with a great free kick to touch, it was Wanderers' turn to attack. From a scrimmage Peyton burst through and was near the Oxford line when he threw a pass, which was intercepted. Then Rose, smartly picking up a pass on the half volley, cut an opening for Peyton, who was pulled down, and, later, A. D. Clinch, with a clever run, put the Oxford line in danger again. Potterton was wide with an attempt to land a penalty goal, and not until just on half-time did Oxford again look like scoring, but Greer hauled Marshall down a yard or two outside.

WANDERERS' FORWARDS IMPROVE.

Wanderers hardly deserved to be three points in arrears as the second half was entered on. Their forwards now set about their work in far better style, and many fine rushes, in which Harte, Collis, Reilly and A. D. Clinch were prominent, gave the Oxford backs some anxious moments. One good round of passing by the backs only ended when Higginbotham was pulled down a couple of yards from the line. Shortly afterwards, however, when there was hard scrimmaging near the Oxonians' goal posts, Harte, picking up in the loose, darted over for a try and Kennedy converted. The game had now turned in favour of Wanderers, and in a few minutes Kennedy increased their lead by kicking a penalty goal. A bout of Oxford passing looked dangerous until Greer grassed Marshall, and for ten minutes or so play was waged inside Oxford's 25 line. A cross-kick from Murray put Higginbotham in possession, and the latter, after getting away from Spragg, was taken down by Jacob. The game ended shortly afterwards. Result :—

Wanderers—2 goals (1 penalty) (8 points).
Oxford University—1 try (3 points).

Teams :—

Wanderers—D. Kennedy; J. Higginbotham, H. A. Gresham, H. N. Peyton, E. M. Greer; P. Murray, H. J. Rose; E. Bam, A. D. Clinch, J. D. Clinch, W. R. Collis, C. C. Harte, L. Keatinge, H. N. Potterton, J. K. Reilly.

Oxford University—F. F. Spragg; F. H. Wright, H. P. Jacob, C. W. Beer, R. H. Marshall; C. C. Cummings (scrum.), R. B. Dodgson; W. N. Roughead, T. W. Gubb, H. F. Edmiston, A. N. Sodil, H. E. Hill, M. W. Harris, C. H. Tribson, R. R. Sholl.

Referee—Mr. C. Stuart.

THE CAMBRIDGE TOUR.

CLOSE MATCH WITH EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

In the first match of their tour in Scotland Cambridge University yesterday opposed Edinburgh, and, though they had fourteen of the players who helped to beat Oxford—Rowe Harding was the absentee—victory by two tries to one was gained, only after a desperately close struggle. All through Edinburgh had quite as much of the game as their rivals, and the forwards showed fine footwork, and were very dangerous in rushes. In back play Cambridge held some superiority, but Edinburgh tackled soundly, and there was nothing between the teams until just before half-time, when Hamilton-Smythe scored an unconverted try for Cambridge.

In the second half the home pack continued to do well, and Smith ran through in splendid style to score an equalising try. Then the play proved very interesting, and in a great finish Morgan obtained a deciding try, after some clever handling. Result :—

Cambridge University—2 tries (6 points).
Edinburgh University—1 try (3 points).

MAORIS WIN AGAIN.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION FOREIGN TELEGRAM.)

PAU, December 16.

The touring Maori team to-day beat the fifteen selected from the Armagnac-Bigorre by 11 points to 6.

TO-MORROW'S SENIOR FIXTURES.

Dublin University v. Oxford University, Lansdowne road.
Bective Rangers v. Blackrock College, Donnybrook.
Clontarf v. Wanderers, Castle avenue.
Monkstown v. Palmerston, Sydney Parade.
Garryowen v. University College, Dublin, At Limerick.
Collegians v. Lansdowne, Belfast.
Matches start at 2.30 o'clock.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—Notes on all Games and Comments on Current Events appear in *The Irish Field*, published every Saturday. Price 2d.—(Advt.)

HUNTING NOTES.

WARD UNION HOUNDS.

TWO GOOD HUNTS.

From the 10-Mile Bush fixture on Wednesday this pack brought off an exceptional day's sport under very pleasant conditions, a hard night's frost being succeeded by a bright sunny day, and although the ground was a trifle hard and slippery, the scent was good and the pace hot all day. From an enlargement on Mr. R. Wilkinson's farm at Porterstown a fast hunt started by the Porterstown ruins to Boylan's gorse covert, and thence by Wilkinstown in the Fairyhouse direction. After crossing the Fairyhouse road, they jumped the Fairyhouse River into Ballyhack, and ran direct to Glascarn, bringing the stag to bay in Mr. Rogers's farmyard, after a brilliant twenty minutes over delightful country.

Moving on to Mullinam, a second stag was enlarged on the hill overlooking the raccourse, and a still faster hunt took place. At racing pace they swept by the Blue Post on the racecourse, and ran over Cobbler's Bill into Herbertstown before crossing the Fairyhouse road into Wearingstown, and running by Foliastown direct to the Black Bull road. Without a sign of a check they crossed this into Quarryland, and ran by the back of Rathbeggan House, through the Slangs of Rathregan, and crossed the Meath railway direct for Batterstown. After crossing the Batterstown road at Moyleggan they ran on over the bog river into Cookstown, and blanched their stag back by Cookstown House into the river again, a safe canture being made. This hunt covered a five-mile point, in about thirty minutes, and the pace, with the sun setting against the field, made it difficult to keep with hounds at times.

THE MEATH HOUNDS.

Monday, 13th, meeting at Scariff, the first draw was Muckwood, which was blank. From Potterton's only a few fields were crossed before an open hole finished the hunt. Trimbleston, which is now all divided up, supplied the next fox, which headed for the Trim road before being lost in the Long Jane. Hounds fairly "flew" round Clifton Lodge twice, then over the road into Rathvale, and twice round there, and finally caught their fox. A second one was accounted for from the Hill of Ward; he was evidently headed on the road by Mitchelstown, and was caught a little further on.

From Dunboyne on Tuesday a move was first made to Rooske, which proved blank; but an outlier, evidently disturbed by the noise, was seen on the other side of the road. Hounds were laid on at once, and ran towards Dunboyne before going over the road by the Rectory and running to the railway, which he crossed near the covert and was finally marked. At Dolly's grove, which is always most excellently looked after by Colonel Gaisford, an unusual thing happened. Several foxes appeared to be collected by the wall. One crossed the road and headed for Colestown, with half the pack in pursuit, and the remainder hunted three foxes back down the laurels. One fox and one hound were seen going towards Staffordstown, and hounds, in two divisions, hunted their foxes on parallel lines as if for Ballymacoil; then swinging back left-handed, past Staffordstown House, over the road, till one fox was marked. Hounds were then stopped and collected, the Colestown fox having been lost. Moyglare held a leash at the back of the house, one of which was killed, and another hunted slowly past by Kinahan's hounds over the road to ground. Colestown was blank.

THE KILDARE HOUNDS.

These hounds met at Kildare yesterday (Thursday), and began by finding a fox in the Red Hills. He went to ground after two fields, but was quickly bolted, and then gave a fast ring on the Dunmurry side before returning to the covert, where he was killed. Little could be done with a fox found in Dunmurry, but the Chair of Kildare was the starting point of a good hunt of one and a half hours. It began by hounds running fast along the slopes of Grange Hill, and past Grange Hill House. Coming to the road the fox was headed, but crossed lower down, and then pointed for the Hill of Allen, but on reaching the canal turned left-handed and ran a ring back to the bog by the canal. With the canal on his left he ran nearly to Milltown Bridge before turning right-handed, and was marked to ground in a drain by Newington House. Hounds had hunted steadily throughout, and were very unlucky in not killing their fox.

THE WESTMEATH HOUNDS.

These hounds had another good hunt on Saturday, on which day they met at Sonna. From the Piercefield end of Sonna long wood a fox was viewed, pointing towards Balrose, but, swinging left-handed across Sonna Park, he went over the road between the Chapel and the Front Gate, into Coldonna, where a wide river held up some of the field. With a good scent hounds ran through Parcelstown, and leaving Mr. S. Brabazon's house on the right, they crossed the Mullingar road near Clarke's Cross-roads, into Mr. Thomas Killian's farm at Slaheniore. Finding the earths here closed, this straight-necked fox went on through Clondardis, and with Ballyrate on the right and Slanestown on the left, ran almost to Hopestown, before turning left-handed over the road into Lower Walshestown, where hounds checked in a ploughed field. A forward cast over the Levington road, and the line was hit off in Rathcolman, and hounds hunted slowly through Charlestown, and marked the fox to ground near the back of Newbrook race-course stand-house. This was an eight-mile point over a grand country. With a very tired following the pack jogged on through Mullingar, to Tullaghan, where foxes were found, but nothing of interest happened.

WEXFORD HOUNDS.

From Kayle on the 11th inst. these hounds had an enjoyable hunt. A fox left at the Bryanstown end immediately they went into the covert, and they hunted by Bryanstown, Long-graigue and Hares Mead to Rosegarland, where they marked to ground, after a fast forty minutes, the point being 3¼ miles. Finding again in Rosegarland, the fox got to ground, and was dug out and killed. Another fox, found near Faree, went to ground after a short spin, and was similarly dealt with. At Taghmon on the 13th, Furlongstown held a brace, the first getting to ground in a farm drain at Growtown. Drawing the covert again hounds quickly forced out a fox across the lane towards Brickets town, but, being headed just short of the Taghmon road, he turned back by Siggins's haggard to Coolstuff, and across the Cools road through Ballintlea to the Forth Mountain, near Trinity. Running at a great pace over this rough and usually bad scenting ground they checked at the New Line road, but, soon picking up the line again, crossed the road and headed towards the Red Shear. They were now close to their fox, which was viewed turning short back towards Kilmannon, and was finally run into, dead beat, near the Forth ball-alley, after a very nice hunt of over an hour, the point being nearly four miles, and as hounds ran they covered at least nine miles.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

THE WARD UNION.

December.	Meet.	Hour.
Saturday, 18th.....	The Ward	1.30

THE KILDARE.

Saturday, 18th.....	Betaghstown Cross-rds.	11. 0

THE MEATH.

To-day.....	Kilmoon Police Barracks	11. 0

BRAY HARRIERS.—December—Saturday, 18th, Shankill, 2 p.m.; Wednesday, 22nd, Roundwood, 1.30 p.m.; Monday, 27th, Calary, 1.30 p.m.

HILLSIDE HARRIERS—Saturday, 18th, Kingswood, Naas road, 2 o'clock.

ORMOND HUNT, December—Friday, 17th, Killavalla Gate; Tuesday, 21st, Redwood House; Friday, 24th, Shinrone; Tuesday, 28th, Frankford Castle; Friday, 31st, Corolanty (special cup for Earl Haig's Fund).

THE COUNTY LIMERICK HOUNDS.—December—Monday, 20th, Four Elms; Wednesday, 22nd, Kilfinny Cross; Friday, 24th, Dromin; Monday, 27th, Crecora; Wednesday, 29th, Crewe's Cross; Friday, 31st, Garryfine. January, 1927—Monday, 3rd, Adare; Wednesday, 5th, Croom; Friday, 7th, Ballyfadane; Monday, 10th, Patrickswell; Wednesday, 12th, Dromore; Friday, 14th, Frankfort Gate. Meet at 11 o'clock.

CURRAGH TRAINING NOTES.

THE CURRAGH, Thursday.

A frosty morning.

BEHAN'S Galahad, Breaker, Lasso, Khedive, Parkgate, and the yearlings walked and trotted.

BRABAZON'S Ballyfinaghy, Lord Burdon, Dunbarry Star, and Gay Stella were usefully employed.

COOMBS'S Ceylonese, Saoratas, Belsay Belle, and Carlovia were schooled over hurdles.

DOYLE'S Tranquillite, Merrie Memories, Denis Orb, May Orb, and others of the team exercised on the roads.

FORDED'S Lochshee and Venizel cantered.

HARTIGAN'S Clough and South Pole traversed a mile and a half over hurdles.

MACAULAY'S La Petite Chose, Fiddleback, and Lager Hen were usefully employed.

PERRY'S Mohcsanna, Blue Look Out, Liam Orb, and Mistress Puri exercised on the roads.

PARKINSON'S Lomond's Lake, Archery, Clare Island, Erin Green, and others of the team had healthy exercise in the vicinity of the home quarters.

ROGERS'S free from Care, Yac, Royal Miller, and others had healthy exercise.

STAUNTON'S Newtown Park and Commandant Dan were schooled over fences.

IRISH LADIES' GOLF.

NO QUALIFYING ROUND FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE UNION'S NEW TITLE.

Interesting decisions were arrived at at the annual meeting of the Irish Ladies' Golfing Union, which was held in Dublin yesterday.

The date for the Irish Ladies' Championship at Dollymount was fixed as May 30th, which will give a full week between the Ladies' Championship at Newcastle, and the local event.

A motion was discussed which would, if passed, have had a far-reaching effect on the Irish Championship. In fact, had it gone through it would have been the means of lessening very considerably the interest which is taken in the tournament by women who play on handicaps ranging from 10 upwards. It would inevitably have brought about a big drop in the entry, seeing that so many competitors are players whose handicaps suggest that their only reason for sending in their names is to support the meeting, to gain that experience which is so helpful to them afterwards, and, incidentally, to make a golfing holiday of the championship.

It may be argued by those in favour of the change that competitors of such standing in golf have no right to take up the time of the first-class player in knocking them out of the competition. There are other considerations which ought to weigh with the reformers, one of which is the influence for good which a large entry for the championship always exercises on ladies' golf in this country. The proposal was defeated, needless to say, the majority of the fifty-three delegates taking a different view of the matter.

The meeting also decided to set a head line for the men when it changed the title of the Union from the Irish Ladies' Golfing Union to Irish Ladies' Golf Union, which was the original title of the Union up to almost twelve years ago. It was pointed out that, strictly speaking, the words "Golfing Union" were not correct as applied to the Union, and force was given to the point by the statement that there is no such thing as a Footballing Union of Ireland or a Hockeying Union. It is, however, a distinction without a difference, but the new title appeals to one as being the better, and likely the title of the Golfing Union of Ireland will be he next to go.

A very gratifying feature of the meeting was the announcement that the affiliations received brought the number of clubs affiliated to the Union up to one hundred and sixteen.

The official report of the meeting is as follows :—

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Irish Ladies' Golf Union was held at Mill's Hall, Merrion row, Dublin, on Thursday, December 16th, Miss Cox (President) in the chair.

Eleven vice-presidents and fifty delegates, representing thirty-five clubs, were present; also the hon. treasurer and the assistant-hon. secretary.

The existing vice-presidents were re-elected, and two additional vice-presidents to represent the Cork District—Mrs. Miley and Miss Moore.

Mrs. Rentoul was re-elected hon. treasurer and Mrs. C. L. Smith was elected hon. secretary.

The following clubs were affiliated—Bray Park, Castlerea, Longford, Kinsale, Fermoy, making the number of affiliated clubs 116.

The date chosen for the Irish Ladies' Close Championship was fixed for May 30th, to be played on the links of the Royal Dublin Golf Club.

It was decided that there should be a qualifying round of 36 holes medal play, for the championship, was defeated.

It was decided that in future the title of the Union should be "Irish Ladies' Golf Union."

The hon. treasurer presented her report, which showed the finances to be in a satisfactory condition.

A vote of thanks was passed to Miss M. Gamkin for her services as hon. secretary during the past ten years. With the meeting ended with a hearty vote of thanks to the President.

ROYAL DUBLIN.—The following will represent the Club against the Bar Golfing Society at Dollymount to-morrow (Saturday). Play commences at 10 a.m.:—Messrs. Kennedy and W. Payne, D. Collins and C. Knox Peebles; T. G. Brown and M. H. Toppin; T. G. Wallis and A. T. Marsh; J. G. Reed (the fox) and Dr. Clinch; and Colonel Kelly; T. Johnson and J. Robb; S. D. Lambert and J. J. Crowe; W. H. Lowe and M. McKnight; K. M. O'Donnell and Dr. Harrison; J. Eustace; R. A. Anderson and W. Moffat Wilson.

ST. ANNE'S.—December medal—W. Sole (34), 68.

CURRAGH.—Ladies' Branch—Saturday, December 18th—Nine-holes sweepstakes (one club); arrange opponents. The annual meeting will be held on Monday in the clubhouse. The following officebearers were elected :—Captain—Mrs. Noble Johnson (re-elected). Hon. Secretary—Mrs. Shaughnessy (re-elected). Committee—Miss Tyrie, Miss Morgan, Miss Coffey, Mrs. McBoin, Miss Freeman, and Mrs. Cox.

CLONTARF.—To-morrow—Monthly medals, 12 holes, strokes.

FOXROCK.—December 27th—Fourball foursomes against bogey. December 28th—Mixed foursomes, bogey. Arrange partners and opponents.

GOLFERS will find much to interest them in the article on Golf which appears each Saturday in *The Irish Field*. On sale at all Newsagents.—(Advt.)

CLOSE OF GATWICK.

ZENO WINS AGAIN.

1.0—COURTLAND SELLING STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. 2 m.

Mr. R. McAlpine's ch. g. TEMPLEBAR, by His Majesty—Merciless, a 12-3 ..T. O'Sullivan 1
Mr. G. H. Evans's GREAT WESTERN, a, 11-2 ..Owner 2
Mr. C. Peachey's BACHELOR'S LADY, a, 12-3 ..Owner 3

Also ran—The Bleeka (W. Speck), Hackham (W. Parvin), Hogan's Alley (R. Lyall). Off 1.1. (Winner trained by G. Poole).

Betting—11 to 8 on TEMPLEBAR, 4 to 1 agst. Great Western, 6 to 1 each The Bleeka and Hackham. 100 to 7 any other.

Won easily by six lengths; eight lengths. Hogan's Alley was fourth and Hackham last.

The winner was bought in for 55 guineas.

1.30—HORSHAM SELLING H'CAP H'DLE RACE of 100 sovs. 2 m.

Mr. D. H. Gant's ch. g. SNOWCLOUD, by Friar Marcus—Reine de Neige, 4, 10-13 ..T. Rees 1
Mr. B. Warner's RUM AND COFFEE, 4, 11-7 ..J. Anthony 2
Mrs. G. Morris's VICTOR NOIR, a, 11-9 ..W. Griffiths 3

Also ran — Patsy (D. Frame), Hooligan (S. Feltham), Damar (L. Butchers), Lone Wolf (Mr. W. Payne, jun.), Rocking Horse (W. Parvin), Capricious (W. Speck), Chissy's Choice (W. Bartlett), Off 1.50. (Winner trained by L. Hammond.)

Betting—11 to 10 agst. Rum and Coffee, 3 to 1 Capricious, 5 to 1 SNOWCLOUD, 6 to 1 each Lone Wolf and Rocking Horse, 100 to 7 any other.

Won by a length and a half; two lengths. Lone Wolf was fourth and Chissy's Choice last.

The winner was bought in for 170 guineas.

2.0—WICKHAM HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. 2 m.

Mr. C. A. Ringwood's b. or br. g. WORD OF HONOUR, by Swynford—Assurance, a, 11-5 ..Mr. J. Gosden 1
Mr. A. D. H. Law's HUGH O'NEILL, a, 11-4 ..E. Rees 2
Mr. R. Wigram's CRAGGIE ROCK, a, 9-9 ..E. Vinall 3

Also ran—Moytura (T. O'Sullivan), Gun-Runner (W. Stott), Wallsend (J. L'Estrange). Off 2.0. (Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting—6 to 5 on WORD OF HONOUR, 5 to 2 agst. Hugh O'Neill, 6 to 1 Moytura, 8 to 1 Craggie Rock, 100 to 8 any other.

Won by eight lengths; a bad third. Wallsend was fourth and Moytura last.

2.30—HEADLEY JUVENILE HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs. 1½ m.

Mr. A. C. E. Howeson's b. or br. c. ZENO, by King William—Zena, 11-12 ..Speck 1
Sir R. MacAlpine's FRIAR WILE, 11-0 ..G. Duller 2

Lord Queenborough's CONSCRIPT, 10-10 ..E. Rees 3

Also ran—Bedeguar (W. Parvin), Golden Broom (J. Orbell), Knicker Bocker (S. Ingham), Carracalla (T. Costello), Girondin (R. Sparrow), Dispatch (T. Leader), Water Koscie (D. Frame). Off 2.30 (Winner trained by W. Nightingall.)

Betting—7 to 2 on ZENO, 7 to 1 agst. Friar Wile, 100 to 8 Disposals, 20 to 1 any other.

Won by a distance; a bad third. Waterkoscie was fourth and Knicker Bocker last.

3.0—NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. 2 m.

Mr. A. W. Groom's ch. g. SHADOW, by Lally—Terra D'Ombra, a, 10-12 ..W. Speck 1
Mr. J. Mackey's BOKHARA, 5, 11-4 E. Doyle 2
Lord Grimthorpe's LISSETT III., a, 11-2 ..J. Hamey 3

Also ran—Longhaul (Mr. S. Dennis), Ramoant (J. Anthony), Lordi (W. Stott), Fairlyquick (F. Brookes), Witness (J. Bisgood), Kilbairn (M. Power), Nipigon (Mr. Farracher). Off 3.0. (Winner trained by W. Nightingall.)

Betting—11 to 8 on Longhaul, 6 to 1 each agst. Rampant and SHADOW, 8 to 1 Lordi, 10 to 1 Witness, 100 to 6 any other.

Won by four lengths; a bad third. Lordi was fourth and Kilbairn last.

3.25—MODERATE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. 2 m.

Mrs. C. Jones's b. g. SIMON'S LIGHT, by Simon Square—Candelabra, a, 10-12 ..E. Piper 1
Mr. S. Wootton's GLADIOLA, 4, 10-7 S. Ingham 2
Mr. W. J. Gresson's EVANSWAVE, 6, 11-5 ..J. Anthony 3

Also ran—Spigot Lodge (T. Rees), Vic's Choice (Mr. H. Smyth, jun.), Silver Island (T. Costello), Merry Michael (H. Graves), Goodford (P. O'Sullivan), Rush Light (Mr. Henton), Cat Burglar (P. L'Estrange), Spahi (Stott). Off 3.25. (Winner trained by J. Scott.)

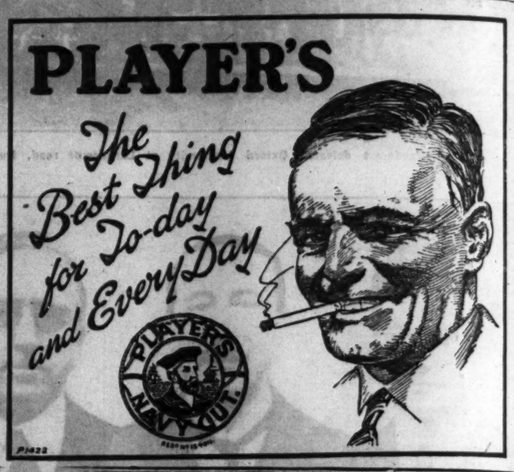
Betting—5 to 4 agst. SIMON'S LIGHT, 7 to 2 Evanswave, 4 to 1 Gladiola, 10 to 1 Spahi, 100 to 6 any other.

Won by four lengths; a bad third. Spigot Lodge was fourth and Rush Light last.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

Hurst Park engagements—Hat Rock, Bournemouth steeplechase, and Moderate Handicap Steeplechase, Bournemouth—Hornet's Pride. All engagements in Mr. A. K. Macomber's name —Caracella, Man in the Moon, Tryoud.

All engagements—Forewarned (dead).



HURST PARK TO-DAY:

PROBABLE RUNNERS AND BETTING.

SELECTIONS.

Amateurs' Steeplechase—Thrown In.
Palace Selling—Mr. Bumble.
Laleham Selling—Progress.
Hurdle Handicap—Solitary.
Molesey Steeplechase—Jargoon.
Surrey Hurdle—Marie Rocket.

DOUBLE—Marie Rocket and Progress.

1.0—AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Second receives 25 sovs. and third 10 sovs. 2 m. 310 yds. Age st. lb.

GENERAL ADVANCE (Major A. W. Huntington)	Withington	6	13
MAXTON (Mr. Eric Platt)	Poole	6	12
THROWN IN (Lord Stalbridge)	Anthony	5	12
MILE END (Colonel A. G. A. Hore-Ruthven)	Bennett	5	12
SOUTHERN ERROR (Mr. E. B. Pease)	Woodman	6	12
SCOTCH EAGLE (Captain A. W. Gossage)	Woodland	5	12
TANGERINE IV. (Mr. T. Cholmondeley)	Barthropp	a	11
DASH O' WHITE (Mr. W. G. Clarke)	Goby	6	11
PAULINUS (Mr. W. B. Duckworth)	Peake	a	11
PRINCE CADMUS (Mr. J. F. Norris)	Pease	a	11
CORAZON (Major Barrett)	Owner	a	11
TIME ENOUGH (Mr. F. Usher)	H. Smyth	a	11
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PRODUCE AND FOOD MARKETS.

CATTLE.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN CATTLE, North Circular road, Thursday.—The gathering of stock here to-day, in view of the proximity of Christmas, proved beyond the most sanguine expectations, and altogether in excess of what could be negotiated. In fact, the weight of numbers had a disastrous effect on business and values. Long after mid-day there was still what might be considered a normal market of stock yet uncashed, and the prospects of making anything like a clearance appeared to be quite out of question. In point of quality the beast show was tolerably creditable, and included many really first-class finished exhibits. In the early stages of trade prime, small-weight heifers showed a drop of a couple of shillings per cwt., but subsequently prices for cattle fell a good 3s. to 4s. per cwt. In the afternoon routine of business terms became more and more irregular and uncertain. With regard to sheep, nice meated quality, handy-weighted wethers sold at in or about previous values, but heavy sheep, particularly ewes and coarse descriptions, were at a more or less serious discount, and much in excess of the business practicable. Monreal prices for Canadian cattle show some advance, prime steers being 7.25 to 7.50 dollars per 100 lbs.; medium, etc., from 6.50 to 7.00; rough sorts and stores much about last week's prices. Only a small shipment is reported this week, but there are several hundred beasts already on passage due to arrive at Birkenhead and Glasgow.

	Numbers on sale this week	Corresponding weeks of	
	as compared with last	1925.	1924.
Cattle ...	6,172—increase	1,971	6,214 — 8,215
Sheep and lambs	7,534—increase	1,426	6,107 — 6,946
Pigs ...	12—increase	5	7 — 11

The beast display was quite a useful to prime selection of animals to draw upon, and there was some appreciable buying for shipment as Christmas, being at the back-end of last week, leaves a certain number of markets over to cater for. However, the heavy supply to be dealt with broke up the cohesion in batters, and gave a somewhat idle appearance to market. For choice small-weight cattle, preferably heifers around 8½ to 9¼ and, perhaps, 10 cwt., around 40s. to 42s. was paid for cut feds, and up to 44s., 45s. and 46s. and, perhaps, 47s. 6d. for stall-feds. The best price bid for many very excellent heavy bullocks was inside 42s. to 43s. per cwt., whilst really useful out-fed cattle could be readily purchased inside 36s. to 38s. and 40s. per cwt. Towards the close prices were pushing heavily on about 32s. to 36s. 6d. per cwt. but, perhaps, as low at 28s. per cwt. might have been accepted for many lots of rough cattle. Fat cows were in unusually heavy supply. A fair amount of North of Ireland and Lancashire buying for the best of these kept prices for such up to 27s. 6d. to 28s. and 30s. per cwt.; old, thin and waxy kinds of cows anywhere from, say, 20s. to 25s. per cwt., on foot. A few fat bulls in evidence, for which made similar prices to last Thursday, with the pick of these went to Belfast.

There was little fresh encouragement to be found in the sheep department. No doubt, buying was of a readier nature for suitable, handy-weighted wethers, and, although the shipping demand was quiet for lambs, there was a readier sale for these also, mostly for local consumption, but no more money was obtainable for anything; whilst for the heavier and rougher descriptions of sheep, especially ewes, prices were more uncertain and lower than before. Choice wether mutton still figures inside 8½d. to 9d. and 9½d. per lb.; medium qualities from, say, 7d. to 8d. per lb., and rougher descriptions of mutton, say, 6d. to 6½d. per lb.—perhaps less in some cases. For best selections of the heavier run of hoggit lambs terms averaged 50s. to 56s. per cwt., in some special cases 58s. to 60s. each, whilst the smaller-weighted sorts again averaged from 36s. to 46s. and 48s. per head. Small and storish lambs cheap and very uncertain to quote for.

DUBLIN DAIRY CATTLE.—Small show of dairy cattle, 781 head. Trade quieter, especially for home stocking. For prime heavy milkers and calvers £35 to £40, and occasionally £45 to £50 paid, and for a particularly nice quality heifer or quiet cow suitable to Cheshire requirements, up to £55 to £60 was paid. Other classes of fresh cow stock averaged £30 to £34 and £19 each. Springers sold £10 to £18 and £19 each.

DUBLIN PIG.—Rather a full market of swine for sale, and prices slightly in excess of last week's quotations. Small baconers were in request and, when trade proved so depressed and slow, there was a ready revival in the general tone, and values in some instances showed a slight improvement. Small mostly bags of pigs, between 11½ and 12½ stone, sold at 11d. per stone, and, in many cases, 11½d. per stone was paid. Choice pork pigs, 15 to 16 score, sold at 10½d. per stone; suitable 12/6 to 13/6 each; 17 to 18 score, around 7/- to 8/- per stone; 19 to 20 score, 6/- per stone, according to breed and condition of stores relatively dear, and quiet.

CARLOW URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
CARLOW DECEMBER FAIRS, 1926.
IMPORTANT CHANGE OF DATES.
TAKE NOTICE that, owing to the 30th December being the date of the Dublin Cattle Market, the November Fairs for 1926 will be held as follows:—

PIG FAIR.
TUESDAY, 28th DECEMBER, 1926.
CATTLE FAIR.
WEDNESDAY, 29th DECEMBER, 1926.
WILLIAM A. LAWLER,
By Order.
Clerk of the Council.
Town Hall, Carlow, 23rd Nov., 1926.—(A6-1).

YORK.—Very large show of Irish store cattle, both poor description trade cleet, but improved quality. Irish rates maintained. Best steers up to £24 each, and inferior and stitch cows met poorer trade, with little inquiry at about late rate. Average show of Irish cattle at late rates, with prices barbouring.

BRISTOL.—Beef in moderate supply; best 90/- to 96/- per cwt.; Mutton 104/- to 112/- per 10; lamb 120/- to 128/-. About 300 store cattle. Milch cows up £15.

BIRMINGHAM PIG.—Smaller supply and trade steady, with values Prime, again from here Quotations:—Light-weight bacons 15/6 to 16/- per score best weight, heavyweights 14/- to 15/- per score; small pork, 17/- to 18/-, according to size and quality. Sows dearer, 13/- to 13/6.—Barthropp & Whitbread (7th.)

MANCHESTER.—Fair attendance. English wheat sellers, 53.6 to 54.6 per qr.; English oats firmer, 7/6 to 8/- per cwt. English beans barely steady, 44/- to 46/- per qr. English feeding barley little changed, 25/- to 35/- per qr.—all items cif rail.

PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL. — BACON — Canadian remains quietly steady. Irish and Danish quiet at recent declines with American inactive and again freely offered at easier prices for most selections, long clears being reduced to 99/- to 106/- and backs 100/- to 109/- per cwt., bellies exceptionally heavy owing to relative scarcity. HAMS dull at the recent decline for long cut and extra slipshoes, while short cut showed a further reduction, 12s. at 106/- to 120/- per cwt. Shoulders quiet, but no further decline reported in prices. LARD on the spot unchanged for prime steam, but American refined partially 6d. dearer under the influence of better Chicago cables, being now held at 64/6 to 66/- per cwt., though buyers again operate sparely for their actual needs. CHEESE steadily held, but the demand is of only a moderate character. BUTTER quiet and prices still favour buyers, Danish showing a further 2/- decline at 185/- to 192/- per cwt. EGGS quiet at 27/6 to 30/- per 120 for Irish fresh hen and 9/- for Egyptian.

BELFAST.—BUTTER—Print 1/6 to 1/7 per lb. retail, 1/5 to 1/6 wholesale; farmers' butter 1/2, 1/4, and 1/6 per lb. wholesale. EGGS—wholesale—Hen 26/- to 32/-, duck 26/- to 31/- per 120. Retail—Hen 2/6, 3/6, and 4/-; duck 3/7 to 3/9 per dozen.

BELFAST.—VEGETABLES—Table celery 24/- to 48/-, potsherb do. 4/- to 6/-, parsley 4/- to 6/-, leeks 2/- to 3/-, turnips 3/- to 3/6, carrots 5/- to 7/-, pumpkins 5/- to 7/- per dozen bundles; pumpkins 12/- to 20/- per 120; swede turnips 9d. to 11d. per cwt. POTATOES—Up-to-dates, Arran Chiefs, and Arran Comrades 3/- to 3/9, British Queens 3/6 to 4/3, Arran Victors 4/- to 4/9 per cwt.

LONDON CENTRAL MEAT (Smithfield).—Supplies to market yesterday, 2,392 tons, made up as follows—667 tons of British and Irish produce and 1,725 tons imported. Imports form 72 points per cent. Analysis of supplies and prices as follows:—BEEF—Slow trade for fresh meats; prices firmer. Chilled—Slow demand; prices weaker for forequarters. Scotch short sides 7/- to 7/10, ditto long sides 8/8 to 9/-, English long sides 4/8 to 5/8, States and Canadian (Birkenhead) killed, 4/8 to 5/6, Australian hindquarters (frozen) 2/8 to 3/-, ditto crops (frozen) 2/4 to 2/6, Argentine hindquarters (chilled) 4/4 to 4/10, ditto forequarters (chilled) 2/9 to 3/7. MUTTON—Fresh met a quiet trade at higher prices; frozen a slow, dragging trade at unchanged values. Scotch 7/- to 7/6, ditto tegs 7/8 to 8/4, English 6/- to 7/4, ditto tegs 7/- to 7/8, ditto ewes 5/- to 5/8, Irish tegs 6/4 to 7/-, New Zealand wethers 4/- to 4/6, ditto ewes 2/10 to 3/2, Australian 3/- to 3/6. LAMB—Scotch and English killed 8/8 to 9/4, New Zealand 5/4 to 6/11, Australian 4/10 to 6/4. PORK—Small trade and a good demand at firmer rates; heavy pigs a slow sale at about recent values. English and Irish best under 10st. 10/6 to 10/8, ditto 10 to 13st. 8/4 to 10/-, ditto 13 to 20st. 7/- to 8/-, ditto over 20st. 6/- to 6/5. Irish, small 10/- to 10/6, frozen New Zealand 6/8 to 7/8, ditto other countries 4/8 to 6/8, sows, fat 5/4 to 5/6. VEAL—Ample supply, prices easier. English, fat 6/- to 9/4, ditto bobbies 4/8 to 5/8. EDIBLES—Ample supplies met a slow demand. Belgian and Russian varieties cheaper. For 120—English new laid, first grade 25/6 to 26/6, second grade 23/6 to 25/-, cold stored, 15/6 to 16/6, yielded 13/- to 14/-, Irish cold stored 16 and 17lbs. 17/- to 17/6, Danish 15½ to 16lbs. 26/- to 27/6, Italian 23/- to 24/6, Dutch brown 28/6 to 30/-, mixed 25/- to 27/-, duck 16/- to 16/6, Belgian 23/- to 23/6, Australian 17/6 to 18/6, South African 15lbs. 17/- to 17/6, 14lbs. 14/- to 14/9, Syrian 18/- to 18/6, Argentine 15/- to 16/-, Russian 12/6 to 15/6, Polish bins 12/9 to 13/6, Finnish 12/6 to 13/-, Chinese violets 13/- to 13/6, ducks 12/6 to 12/9, reds 10/6 to 10/6, ducks 12/- to 12/6. POULTRY—Good trade for all varieties of poultry. Turkeys in light supply and easier. At per lb., or each, as the case may be, as follows—grocery chickens per lb.: 1/4 to 1/8, country 1/2 to 1/5, Irish 1/1 to 1/4, Belgian 1/3 to 1/7, French 1/3 to 1/5, Dutch 1/1 to 1/3, English fresh killed 9d. to 11d., Irish 8d. to 9d., English cocks 10d. to 1/-, Irish 8d. to 10d., Aylesbury ducklings 1/2 to 1/4, country 1/- to 1/5, English turkeys 1/8 to 1/10, Irish 1/3 to 1/7, French 1/3 to 1/5, Italian 1/1 to 1/3, Hungarian 1/- to 1/2, Styrian 1/1 to 1/3. Live Poultry—Thin reary chickens, per lb., 1/1 to 1/3, hard fed, best, large heavy fed 1/3 to 1/5, small or, plain fed 9d. to 9d., ducks, 1/- to 1/2, medium 7d.

CARDIFF.—There is more activity, but business is still below normal for the time of year. Bacon is firmer, and rather dearer. Wholesale quotations delivered in Cardiff district:—BACON—Irish select sides, 105/- to 112/-; Danish lower, 103/- to 107/-; Canadian Wiltshire Standy, 95/- to 100/-; American nominal at 80/- to 95/-. HAMS—Irish nominal, 215/- to 240/-; American nominal, 144/- to 135/-. Shoulders (cooch, 70/- to 85/-. LARD—Irish 90/- to 92/- off the station, except for supplies at odd stamps. Canadian nearer, 75/- to 76/-; choice American, 136/- to 140/-; pure, 105/- to 110/-; refined American, 156/- to 160/-; pure, 95/- to 100/- all per cwt. EGGS—Irish best lower; best 28/6 to 29/6 per 120. POULTRY—Irish chickens dearer at 11d. to 1/4, and hens 9d. to 10d. per lb.

DUBLIN VEGETABLE.—Supplies of vegetables tolerably liberal. Cauliflowers coming in too much for roasts, and irregular. Good sale for cabbage. Cauliflowers 1/3 to 1/9 per doz. Cork red cabbage 18/- to 30/-, 33/- and 40/- per load. Savoy 20/- to 30/- and 33/- per load. Celery 1/- to 4/- per bundle, sprouts 2/- to 3/- per flask, white turnips 4d. to 6d. per bundle, swede turnips 1/3 to 1/4 per cwt. Other commodities at average prices.

DUBLIN POTATO.—Very abundant supplies of potatoes reaching to be unsatisfactory, and in face of disappointing consumptive trade values are becoming rather uncertain. Some factors are quoting 6/- to 6/6 per cwt. for special selected table potatoes, but the general rate for city delivery appears to be around 5/5, and many lots of potatoes are going off slowly enough around 4/6 per cwt.

DUBLIN POULTRY.—Good supplies of turkeys and geese have been forthcoming, and prices are firm. Turkeys 1/3 to 1/5 per lb., and fat geese 10d. to 1/- per lb.

CORK BUTTER.—The market is somewhat quieter. Creameries 168/- to 172/- per cwt., and merchants' mild 170/-.

COPENHAGEN BUTTER.—Weekly quotation 508 tonner per 1,050 kilos, approximately £8 0/1 per cwt., a decrease of 6/- on the week.

DUBLIN FISH.—Supplies of country and local fish good, and enhanced 219 boxes steamers' fish, also 120 packages of herrings, and 100 of whitings. From country sources, good all round trade. Lobsters, last week averaged 1/5½ to 2/5—per dozen 5/- to 10/-, crabs 1/6 small 2/6 per lot; turbot 1/- to 1/3, and 1/6/2 brill 6d. to 8d. each; best soles 3/6 to 4/-, ditto per quarter, medium 1/6 to 2/6, and 3/- to 3/6 to 7/6 per lot; half-boxes, plaice 2/6 to 10/-, cod 2/6 to 10/-, whiting soles 3/6 to 4/-, ditto 1/6 to 2/6, haddock 2/6 to 4/-, ditto 2/6 to 5/-, ditto 2/6 to 5/-, ditto 2/6 to 5/-, conger eels 2/- to 2/6, ling 2/6 to 10/-, turbot 3/- to 5/-, herrings 10/- to 20/-, gurnard 3/- to 5/-, halibut 10/- to 15/-, mackerel 10/- to 12/6, and 5/- average.

DUBLIN POULTRY AND GAME.—Fairly steady demand. Soles 14d. to 18d., slips 10d. to 12d. per lb., fresh cod 1/3 to 2/6, dried 1/2 to 2/6, per quarter, haddock 1/6 to 2/6, ditto 2/6 to 3/6, whiting 1/6 to 2/6, halibut 13/- to 21/-, lemon soles 14/- to 20/-, plaice 1/6 to 2/6, ditto 2/6 to 3/6, conger eels 2/- to 5/-, bake 10/- to 12/6, skate 5/- to 7/-, haddocks 5/- to 6/- per stone.

PRODUCE.

LONDON.—SUGAR—Quiet consumptive demand for all descriptions, but holders required previous prices regarding spot parcels, and fulfilment parcels in buyers favour. Raw sugars quiet. White terminal position quiet and easier. December sold 18/3 to 18/4½, January 18/4½ to 18/5, May 18/11½ to 19/-, July 19/1½, August 19/- to 19/1½, September 18/6, October 18/7½, December 17/3 to 17/3½. Spot firm for home trade qualities, otherwise easy. COCOA—Acera inclined upward and F.F. January-March sold 42/6, Lish 42/6, RICE—Market dull and quotations nominal. SAGO—Cuba January-February lower at 14/3 with no reduced freights now. SPICE—Pepper steady, quiet; Singapore October-December 10½, Muntok buyers 11¾. JUTE firmer; first November-December, Dundee 25/5 sellers, March-April 25/10 sellers, at £20 9/6; lightings, November-December sold £25 5/-, March-April 25/10 sellers. Manilla firm, with limited quantities on offer. COPRA—Market firm, but business small. Rotterdam sold £26 7/6. PALM KERNELS November-January sold £19 13/9.

RUBBER.—Market steady, but quiet for standard qualities. Sheet spot and December sold 1/6¾, January-March 1/6¾, April-June 1/7, July-September 1/7¼, Crepe spot and December sold 1/6¾, January-March 1/6¾, April-June 1/7, July-September 1/7¼. Smoked sheet spot and December sold 1/6¾, January-March 1/6¾, April-June 1/7, July-September 1/7¼. Latex steady, with sellers to the fore closing rates. Pressed spot and December sold £17 15s., January-February £17 10s., March-April £17 5s., May-June £17 0s., July-August £16 15s., September-October £16 10s., November-December £16 5s. Ribbed smoked sheet spot and December sold £17 15s., January-February £17 10s., March-April £17 5s., May-June £17 0s., July-August £16 15s., September-October £16 10s., November-December £16 5s. Ribbed smoked sheet spot and December sold £17 15s., January-February £17 10s., March-April £17 5s., May-June £17 0s., July-August £16 15s., September-October £16 10s., November-December £16 5s. Pale crepe spot and December sold £17 15s., January-February £17 10s., March-April £17 5s., May-June £17 0s., July-August £16 15s., September-October £16 10s., November-December £16 5s. Brown crepe spot and December sold £17 15s., January-February £17 10s., March-April £17 5s., May-June £17 0s., July-August £16 15s., September-October £16 10s., November-December £16 5s. Thin brown crepe spot and December sold £17 15s., January-February £17 10s., March-April £17 5s., May-June £17 0s., July-August £16 15s., September-October £16 10s., November-December £16 5s. Specky crepe spot and December sold £17 15s., January-February £17 10s., March-April £17 5s., May-June £17 0s., July-August £16 15s., September-October £16 10s., November-December £16 5s. Off crepe spot and December sold £17 15s., January-February £17 10s., March-April £17 5s., May-June £17 0s., July-August £16 15s., September-October £16 10s., November-December £16 5s. Rolled brown crepe spot and December sold £17 15s., January-February £17 10s., March-April £17 5s., May-June £17 0s., July-August £16 15s., September-October £16 10s., November-December £16 5s. Estate brown crepe spot and December sold £17 15s., January-February £17 10s., March-April £17 5s., May-June £17 0s., July-August £16 15s., September-October £16 10s., November-December £16 5s. Compo crepe spot and December sold £17 15s., January-February £17 10s., March-April £17 5s., May-June £17 0s., July-August £16 15s., September-October £16 10s., November-December £16 5s. Flat crepe spot and December sold £17 15s., January-February £17 10s., March-April £17 5s., May-June £17 0s., July-August £16 15s., September-October £16 10s., November-December £16 5s. Thick blanket spot and December sold £17 15s., January-February £17 10s., March-April £17 5s., May-June £17 0s., July-August £16 15s., September-October £16 10s., November-December £16 5s. Thin blanket spot and December sold £17 15s., January-February £17 10s., March-April £17 5s., May-June £17 0s., July-August £16 15s., September-October £16 10s., November-December £16 5s. Unsmoked sheet spot and December sold £17 15s., January-February £17 10s., March-April £17 5s., May-June £17 0s., July-August £16 15s., September-October £16 10s., November-December £16 5s. Pale crepe spot and December sold £17 15s., January-February £17 10s., March-April £17 5s., May-June £17 0s., July-August £16 15s., September-October £16 10s., November-December £16 5s.

SUPERIOR DUBLIN-MADE FURNITURE, PIANOS, IRON SAFES, ROYAL AXMINSTER & INDIAN CARPETS, BEDS & BEDDING.

AUCTION TO-DAY, 12.30, AT 29 BACHELOR'S WALK, COX'S AUCTION ROOMS.

COMPRISING:—6ft. CHIPPENDALE CLAW AND BALL SUNK CENTRE SIDEBOARD, SET OF CHAIRS TO MATCH; LOFTY GLASS-BACK WALNUT AND OAK SIDEBOARDS, MAHOGANY CABINETS, 5 SCREW DINING TABLES, FROM 6 TO 12 FEET LONG; SET OF 10 MAHOGANY-FRAMED CHAIRS, OVER-MANTEL GLASSES, DUMB WAITERS, 4ft. AND 5ft. OAK AND MAHOGANY BOOKCASES, GRANDFATHER'S CLOCKS, WITH BRASS DIALS; PARLOUR AND MAHOGANY-FRAMED DININGROOM SUITES, OVAL AND ROUND TABLES, ON PILLAR AND CLAW; COAL CABINETS AND COAL BOXES, ANTIQUE CORNER CABINET, SEVERAL LOTS OF PLATED WARE, PEDESTAL SIDEBOARDS, AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD CHAIRS AND HALL-STANDS, SINGLE COUCHES, HAIR-STUFFED CHESTERFIELD SETS, COVERED IN SILK; SMALL SETTEES, LOUNGE ARM CHAIRS, IN LEATHER, PEGAMOID AND SILK TAPESTRY; OCCASIONAL TABLES AND CHAIRS, BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD CABINET, INLAID WITH IVORY AND SATINWOOD; EBONISED MAHOGANY AND ORMOLU-MOUNTED DO.; ANTIQUE BRASS FENDERS AND LOG BOXES, PICTURES AND PAINTINGS, DECORATIVE AND OTHER CHINA, TEA SETS; BEDROOM FURNISHING IN VARIETY, INCLUDING 5ft. AND 6ft. INLAID MAHOGANY CHEVAL SUITES, MAHOGANY GLASS DOOR WARDROBES, IN 4ft. 6in. AND 6ft. SIZES; 3ft. INLAID MAHOGANY WARDROBE, SATIN WALNUT AND MAHOGANY CHESTS OF DRAWERS, 6ft. ASH SUITE, 8 PIECES, AND BED TO MATCH; DARK WALNUT AND SATIN WALNUT SUITES, IN SIZES FROM 3ft. TO 5ft.; SEVERAL DUCHESSE PAIRS, DRESSING TABLES, WASHSTANDS, TOILET GLASSES, COMMODES; INLAID MAHOGANY BEDS, COMPLETE; SINGLE AND DOUBLE BLACK AND BRASS BEDS, WITH 4-PLY WIRES AND PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES; 8 ROLLS GOOD SECONDHAND INLAID AND OTHER LINOS., KITCHEN AND DEAL FURNITURE, PRESSES, WARDROBES, CHESTS OF DRAWERS, TOILET GLASSES, MANGLES, TABLES, CHAIRS, POTS, PANS AND SAUCEPANS, IRON SAFES, ETC., ETC.; 6 INDIAN FIRST QUALITY CARPETS, VARIOUS SIZES; AXMINSTER CARPETS AND STAIR CARPETING, AND TWO SWEET-TONED IRON FRAME OVERSTRUNG COTTAGE PIANOS. GOODS ON VIEW. AUCTION COMMENCES AT 12.30. PIANOS SOLD 3 O'CLOCK.

JOHN H. COX, F.A.I., AUCTIONEER & VALUER.

SALE TO-DAY (FRIDAY), 12 O'CLOCK (IN CONTINUATION), AT OUR AUCTION GALLERIES.

IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION—PATRICK DONEGAN, DECEASED, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER.

WE WILL RESUME AT LOT 721, AND TO-DAY'S SALE WILL INCLUDE:—REGULATOR and MANTEL CLOCKS, PLATED and BRASS CHURCH REQUISITES, including Monstrances, Crucifixes, Lamps, and Candelabra, also Vestment material and Gold Lace, Statues, &c.

FURNITURE, FITTINGS, ETC., including: Large Modern 3-Door Safe, Church Safe, Antique Mahogany large Break-front Bookcase and Cabinet, Antique Mahogany-shaped Writing Table and Bookcase, Mahogany-frame Glazed Showcases, Counter Showcases and Tables, Jeweller's Scales and Weights.

TERMS—CASH AND 5 PER CENT FEES.

BATTERSBY & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

39 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.

FURNITURE AUCTIONS CONDUCTED BY JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS

110 GRAFTON STREET.

ESTABLISHED 90 YEARS. TELEPHONE NO. 63.

THE DIRECTORS OF JOHN DOUGLAS & SONS, LTD. (Established over 70 years), HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURERS, LURGAN (With extensive home and foreign connection), have instructed us, in consequence of the death of the Senior Director, Mr. Wm. Douglas, to receive offers for the Purchase of the above business as A GOING CONCERN. Alternately separate offers may be made for:—(1) STOCK AND GOODWILL. (2) BUILDINGS. (3) MACHINERY AND FITTINGS. Offers to be tendered to and further particulars from:—NORMAN BOOTH and CO., Incorporated Accountants, 1 WELLINGTON PLACE, BELFAST.

SHIPPING.

P. & O., BRITISH INDIA, & NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES, MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. tickets interchangeable; also tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Shipping Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

LOCAL AGENTS—Thomas Cook and Son, Ltd., 118 Grafton street; A. W. Hewett, 15 D'Olier street, Dublin.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL SAILINGS (Under Contract with His Majesty's Government).

Steamer.	Tons.	London M'selles	Taking Pass'rs for
*Naldera	16,000	Dec. 17 Dec. 24	Colombo & A'ralia
*Maloja	16,000	Dec. 24 Dec. 31	Bombay & Karachi
†Chitral	15,000	Dec. 31 —	Colombo & A'ralia
*‖Mantua	11,000	Dec. 31 Jan. 7	Strts. China, Japan
†Nubia	16,000	Jan. 7 Jan. 14	Bombay & Karachi
*Mongolia	16,500	Jan. 14 —	Strts. China, Japan
Narkunda	16,000	Jan. 14 Jan. 21	Colombo & A'ralia
Rawalpindi	16,600	Jan. 21 Jan. 28	Bombay & Karachi
†Nagova	7,000	Jan. 22 —	Colombo & C'ralia
†Chathay	15,000	Jan. 28 —	Colombo & A'ralia
*‖Macedonia	11,000	Jan. 28 Feb. 4	Strts. China, Japan
†Khyber	9,000	Jan. 29 —	Strts. China, Japan
Ranpura	16,600	Feb. 4 Feb. 11	Bombay & Karachi
*‖Nevasa	11,000	Feb. 10 —	Strts. China, Japan
*Mooltan	21,000	Feb. 11 Feb. 18	Colombo & A'ralia
Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Feb. 18 Feb. 25	Bombay & Karach

*Taking Passengers for Bombay, via Aden. †Taking Passengers for Port Sudan. ‖Calling Malta. ¶Calling Southampton. †Taking Passengers for Algiers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. (Under Contract with the Government of India). East African steamers sail outwards at Marseilles eight days; Port Sudan eighteen days after leaving London.

Steamer.	Tons.	Mid'shro	London	Destination.
Mundora	7,721	—	Dec. 18	Madras & Calcutta
Mulbera	9,100	—	Dec. 24	East African Ports
Rajula	8,500	Dec. 24	Jan. 1	Bombay & Karachi
Madura	8,975	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Madras & Calcutta
Manora	7,888	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Madras & Calcutta
Madura	8,975	Jan. 12	Jan. 21	East African Ports
Dumana	8,600	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	East African Ports
Merkara	8,235	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Madras & Calcutta
Mandala	8,246	Jan. 29	Feb. 4	Bombay & Karachi
Mundora	7,963	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	East African Ports
Modasa	9,070	Mar. 5	Mar. 18	East African Ports

‖Calls Malta. *Cargo Steamer. †Calls Port Sudan. Address for Passage: P. & O. House [1st Cockspur street, S.W.1; for Freights: B. I. and B. I. Offices, 122 Leadenhall street, London, E.C.3.

B.I. Agents: Gray Dawes and Co., 122 Leadenhall street, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY.

Passenger Service from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA. Via PANAMA CANAL. Calling Curacoa.

Single Berths, Cabins and Bathroom Suites.

Steamer.	Tons.	Southampton.
†Rimutaka	9,000	Dec. 23
‖Horoata (oil fuel)	11,243	Jan. 14
Rushine (oil fuel)	11,000	Feb. 11
Rotorua (oil fuel)	12,500	Mar. 9

*Saloon and Third Class Passengers only. †Not calling Curacoa. ‖Third Class Passengers only. Apply R. Ny Westray & Co., 13a, Lombard-hall st., E.C.3.; or W. L. James, 14 Cockspur st., London, S.W.1.

UNION SS. COY. OF NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA. By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A. Thence VIA VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer.	Vancouver,	San Francisco.
Niagara	Jan. 12	—
Makura	—	Jan. 26
Tahiti	Feb. 9	—
Maunganui	—	Feb. 23

†Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji and Auckland. ‖Calling at Tahiti, Rarotonga, & Wellington. Apply to General Passenger Agent (W. L. James), Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand, 14 Cockspur street (1st floor), London, S.W.1, or, for Vancouver Service: F. Office of the Canadian-Pacific Railway, or Canadian National Railways.

P. & O. | ONE CLASS ONLY. | **AUSTRALIA** Via THE CAPE.

£21 and upwards to CAPE TOWN. £37 and upwards to AUSTRALIA. NEXT SAILINGS FROM LONDON:

BALRANALD.....Dec. 23 | BARRABOOL.....Jan. 20
BERRIMA.....Jan. 6 | BENALLA.....Feb. 3

For particulars apply to Manager, P. & O. Service, 32 Lime street, London, E.C.3.; or to Thomas Cook and Son, Ltd., 118 Grafton street; A. W. Hewett, 15 D'Olier street, and S. Graham Corbett, 18 Lower Ormond quay, Dublin; or Local Agents.

The New Way to The New World.

Why not a Holiday in America—only £35 to New York and back? Write us to-day for particulars of our Tourist Third-Cabin Educational Trips by which you travel in Comfort on a great steamer, being congenial company and pleasant surroundings.

REGULAR SAILINGS.

COBH (QUEENSTOWN) TO NEW YORK.

*S.s. Republic	Dec. 29th.
S.s. President Roosevelt	Jan. 14th.
S.s. Presidents Harding	Jan. 28th.
*S.s. Republic	Feb. 10th
S.s. President Roosevelt	Feb. 25th.
S.s. Republic	Mar. 12th.
S.s. President Roosevelt	Mar. 25th.

*Calling at Boston, en route to NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES LINES

3-4 COLLEGE STREET, DUBLIN; COBH (Queenstown), or Nearest Agent.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO., 110 GRAFTON STREET.

RATHGAR, PRICE £1,200—DETACHED RESIDENCE, favourite situation, large garden, electric light, garage; three sittingrooms, four bedrooms, bathroom. Apply James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

SANDYMOUNT, PRICE £1,050—Possession in January—Modern NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, two sittingrooms, five bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen and garden; rear entrance. Apply James H. North and Co.

FLEET STREET—TO BE LET, excellent OFFICES, hall floor; rent £85. Apply James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

FURNISHED HOUSE OR FLAT WANTED, in or near Merrion square or Stephen's Green. Accommodation required—2 sittingrooms, 2 bedrooms, maid's room, bathroom, electric light. Replies to James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

BANGOR, CO. DOWN. PRICE £4,250, Subject to only £4 1/3 per annum. Very charming RESIDENCE, standing in close on 25 acres of ground, including walled-in garden and tennis court. The Residence contains two drawingrooms, diningroom, smoking room, billiard room, ten bedrooms, including two dressing rooms. There are gardener's house and gate lodge; electric light. Particulars and photograph at 110 Grafton street. Agents, James H. North and Co.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO., 110 GRAFTON STREET.

The Pyjama Vogue Delightful Gift.

Pyjamas Smoking Suit in almond, green, crepe de chine and foulard of white, with touches of cherry, green, and violet, green cord and tassels. Price 10½ gns.

Slyne & Co. Ltd

71 Grafton St

1 AND 2 HARRY STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS. In the Goods of JOHN HENRY MARQUIS OF ELY, Deceased.

THE MOST HONORABLE JOHN HENRY MARQUIS OF ELY, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 54, that the above-named Deceased, who died the 18th day of December, 1925, by his Will dated the 14th day of August, 1924, appointed the Right Revd. Charles Thornton Primrose Grierson, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, of Bishop's House, Antrim road, Belfast, and James Perry Rinwood, of No. 5 Clare street, Dublin, Solicitor, Executors and Trustees thereof, and gave and bequeathed the following Charitable Legacies, that is to say:—

£200 to the Representative Church Body of the Church of Ireland, incorporated under the name of the Representative Church Body, in trust, to invest same (in any manner in which the general funds of the said Body may be invested, with power to vary such investment), and to apply the income thereof in or towards the assessment of Glebe Church, Church Hill, Enniskillen, in the County of Fermanagh, and requested the said Body to see that the Ely Vault in Belmore Churchyard is properly maintained and kept in repair.

£500 to the Fermanagh County Infirmary, Enniskillen.

£500 to the Fermanagh Protestant Orphan Society.

And the said Testator devised and bequeathed all his real and personal property not disposed of by his said Will or any Codicil thereto to his said Trustees upon the trusts and with the powers therein contained, and subject thereto in trust for the Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital, Dublin, to be applied by the said Hospital in or towards the further furnishing, equipping and endowment of a Wing or other addition to the said Hospital, or in or towards the furnishing, equipping or endowment of a Ward or Wards in the said Hospital, or any of such objects. And the said Testator expressed his desire that such Wing or other addition, or Ward or Wards, should be called after, or otherwise associated with, his title of honour.

And Notice is hereby further given that Probate of the said Will was granted to the said Executors on the 29th day of May, 1926, forth of the Principal Probate Registry at London, and was re-sealed in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice in Northern Ireland on the 9th day of November, 1926.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1926.

BAKER, RINGWOOD and GORDON, Solicitors for the said Executors, 5 Clare street, Dublin.

To the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, Saorstat Eireann, and to all others whom it may concern.

Gazette Notice—Adjudication—Public Sittings—17. SAORSTAT EIREANN. HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN CONNELL, of 40 Cabra road, in the City of Dublin, Cattle Dealer, was, on the 21st day of October, 1926, adjudged Bankrupt.

Adjourned Public Sittings will be held before the Court at the Law Courts, the Castle, Dublin, on Friday, the 14th day of January, 1927, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, whereat the Bankrupt is to attend, and to make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects. Creditors may prove their debts, and at the first sitting choose a creditors' assignee. At the last sitting the Bankrupt will be required to finish his examination.

All persons having in their possession any property of the Bankrupt should deliver it and all debts due to the Bankrupt should be paid to A. G. Hollingshead, Official Assignee, Law Courts, the Castle, Dublin, to whom creditors may forward their affidavits of debt.

W. CONNELL, Clerk in Bankruptcy. MAXWELL WELDON, and CO., Solicitors, 15 Eden quay, Dublin.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In the Goods of

GEORGINA CAROLINE COLLES, late of 3 Elgin road, Ballsbridge, County Dublin, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic., cap. 35, that all persons claiming to be creditors, or otherwise to have any claim or demand against the estate or assets of the above-named Deceased, who died on the 11th day of July, 1926, are hereby required, on or before the 17th day of January, 1927, to furnish (in writing) the particulars of such claims or demands to the undersigned Solicitor for the Administrator of the personal estate and effects of the said Deceased, to whom Letters of Administration were granted on the 11th day of September, 1926, forth of the Principal Registry in Succetal Eireann.

And Notice is hereby further given that after the said 17th day of January, 1927, the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased, having regard only to the claims of which particulars shall have been furnished as aforesaid.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1926.

B. R. W. DORAN, Solicitor for Administrator, 51 St. Andrew street, Dublin.

IN THE GOODS OF PATRICK JAMES LILLY, late of 24 Leinster road, Rathmines, in the County of Dublin, Deceased, who died on the 9th day of December, 1926.

The creditors of the above-named Deceased are hereby required to send particulars of their claims (in writing), within one week from the date hereof, to the undersigned Solicitor for the legal representative of the Deceased.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1926.

FRANCIS CLINCH, Solicitor, 44 Fleet street, Dublin.

THE BEST WEEK-END PAPER FOR DUBLIN People is the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." Last Edition on Sale every Saturday morning. Price Twopence.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN LINES

HALL, BUCKNALL CITY

FAST WINTER PASSENGER SERVICES. LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, INDIA, and CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
‖City of Canterbury	8,421	Dec. 18	Colombo & Calcutta
‖City of Poona	7,485	Dec. 31	Bombay & Karachi
‖City of Exeter	9,447	Jan. 3	Colombo & Calcutta
‖City of Calcutta	7,679	Jan. 9	Bombay & Karachi
‖City of Simla	9,468	Jan. 15	Colombo & Calcutta
‖City of Nagpur	10,138	Jan. 24	Bombay & Karachi
‖City of Harvard	7,071	Feb. 2	Bombay & Karachi
‖City of Paris	10,902	Feb. 14	Bombay & Karachi

A—Calls Port Sudan. B—Sailing direct from Marseilles.

C—Passengers embark East Float, Birkenhead, 3 p.m.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA

‖City of Calcutta	7,679	Jan. 8 — Singapore, H. Kong, Shanghai, and Japan.

G—Sailing direct from Marseilles. Through Tickets Issued from London, also to Australia, via Singapore.

LONDON to SOUTH AFRICA

‖City of Genoa	5,573	Dec. 23 — Cape Town, Algoa B.,
City of Karachi	5,579	Jan. 21 — E. London, & Natal.

‖Passengers embark East India Dock, 3 p.m.

All sailings subject to cancellation without notice. LONDON: 204-6 Leadenhall st., E.C.3. Telephone Ave. 9340.

LIVERPOOL: Tower Bldgs., Water st. Telephone Central 3340.

GLASGOW: 75 Bothwell st. Telephone Central 9222.

CANADIAN PACIFIC. COBH TO CANADA.

QUEENSTOWN TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Melita (via Queenstown)	Dec. 17	Montcalm	Dec. 31
Metagama	Dec. 24	Montclare	Jan. 7

(B) Via Belfast and Greenock; (G) Via Greenock.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

VIA LIVERPOOL.

Melita (via Queenstown)	Jan. 13
Empress of France (to New York direct)	Jan. 29
Marloch	Feb. 19

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Montclare	Dec. 18
Montnairn (via Belfast)	Jan. 8

JAPAN AND CHINA.

SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER.

Empress of Asia	Feb. 5
Empress of Russia	Mar. 5

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

Ningara	Jan. 12 Tahiti Feb. 9

When travelling carry Canadian Pacific Travellers' Cheques.

Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, COBH (Queenstown), BELFAST—41-43 Victoria street, LIVERPOOL—Royal Liver Building, Pierhead, SOUTHAMPTON—Canute road; or Local Agents Everywhere.

FRENCH LINE. C.G.T. PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK IN SIX DAYS.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS THE CORNER." Quadruple Screw Oil-Burning Liners.

FRANCE	December 29
PARIS	January 5

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES. TRINIDAD, SPANISH MAIN, and PANAMA. Fortnightly from Plymouth January 8, 22, and 31. The Largest and Fastest Steamers from Plymouth ALSO WINTER CRUISES TO WEST INDIES and SPANISH MAIN. 10,600 miles; 19 calls; 6 weeks. Departures, Jan., Feb., March

Cie Gen Transatlantique, Ltd., 22 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

SEA TRIPS AND TOURS.

THE CRUISE OF THE SEASON It is SUMMER in SOUTH AMERICA When it is WINTER HERE.

ROUND SOUTH AMERICA, Including Visit to ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND (JUAN FERNANDEZ).

ORDUNA (13,500 TONS). JANUARY 6.

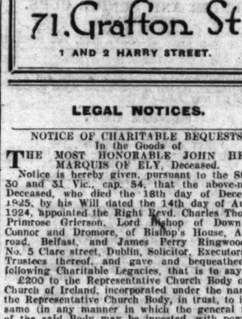
THE PACIFIC STEAM Navigation Co., Liverpool, and Tourist Agencies.

Ask for Literature TRSA/J

ALPINE SPORTS, LIMITED.

Chairman: SIR HENRY LUNN.

The following Hotels are reserved exclusively for the Winter Season:—BERGUN, Kurhaus; MALOJA, Palace; MURREN, Palace, Regina, Eiger, etc.; MORGINS, Grand Hotel; PONTRESINA, Schloss, Park, SILS MARIA, Barblan; WENGEN, Belvedere. Plans of Hotels from Secretary, Dept. P. H. 5 Endsleigh Gardens, W.C.1.



GIFTS

A choice that is not excelled in the type of goods we handle. Visit us on your Christmas rounds.

DIXON & HEMPENSTALL

12 SUFFOLK STREET

DISPENSING WITH REACTION COILS.—Amateur Wireless Workers should see the simply-written article, with diagram, in the Wireless Page of the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." On Sale to-day. Price Twopence.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

DOCKRELL LIMITED.

Kingstown, 20 Acres—A BEAUTIFUL Non-Basement RESIDENCE, in perfect order, with large well stocked garden, garage, paddocks, etc., for Sale. Lease for ever; Head rent only £15. Seen on order from Dockrell Limited.

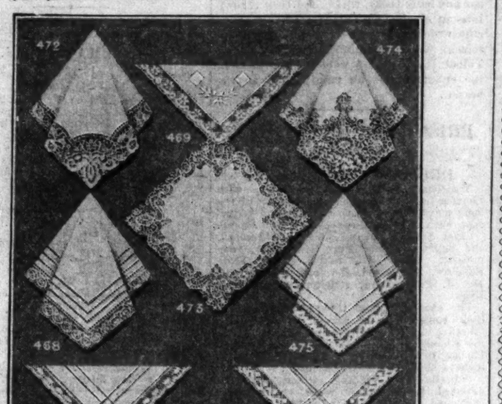
Foxrock—A DETACHED HOUSE, within 5 minutes' walk of rail. Price, £2,475. Three reception, 5 bedrooms, maid's room, hot bath; superior fittings throughout; electric light.—Dockrell Limited.

At Stillorgan—DETACHED VILLA on 2 Acres TO BE SOLD, with possession for £1,250 This passes close by.

At Foxrock—PRETTY VILLA, only £950, with possession. Choice views and pleasantly situated.

DOCKRELL LIMITED, 38 & 39 STH. GT. GEORGE'S ST.

Handkerchiefs make fine gifts, for they are not only useful, but, coming as they do from Walpoles, have an air of quality, which make them Ideal as a Christmas Present.



LADIES' LACE-EDGED SHEER LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

No. 466	One row open work, fine lace	18/- doz.
No. 467	One corner finely embroidered	19/6 ,,
No. 468	Four rows open work and fine lace	23/- ,,
No. 469	One corner hand-worked and fine lace	22/- ,,
No. 470	One corner elaborately embroidered	24/6 ,,
No. 471	Two rows open work, hand-embd. spots	29/6 ,,
No. 472	Duchess lace, for dress wear	2/5 each.
No. 473	,, ,, ,, ,,	3/3 ,,
No. 474	,, ,, ,, ,,	3/11 ,,
No. 475	Glove size, 9 ins. sq., 3 rows open work	16/6 doz.

Sent Post Free. Sent Post Free.

WALPOLES · 8 · 9 · 10 · Suffolk Street · DUBLIN

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.) FURNITURE.

AT Highest Value—James Hill and Son, Bachelor's Walk, Purchase Furniture, Pianos, Antiques. T

CHAIRS and Chesterfields (guaranteed)—In order to clear our floors fo. Government Contract we offer these at factory price. Choose your covering from large selection of cloths and leathers. Furniture Factory, quay. T

LAWLOR, Briscoe will Buy or Sell your Surplus Furniture. Auctions every Tuesday.—35 Bridge street. T

LARGE Mahogany Diningroom Table, £10 10/; Mahogany Sideboard, £10 10/; Brass Bed, £5 10/; 7 piece Suite, £14.—67 Rathgar avenue. T

SALE, White Enamelled Bedroom Suite, Oak ditto, Gilt Overmantels, Occasional Tables, Chairs.—R O 1695, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 14 F

DRESS AND COSTUME.

ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Higgins, 1 Aston's quay, pays highest prices Ladies', Gentlemen's, Children's Left Off Clothing, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth; offers for parcels received. T

ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Cusack, 65 Aungier street, offers highest prices for Left Off Clothing, Furniture, etc.; distance no objection. T

ABOUT Clothes—Best prices for Ladies', Gents', Children's Left Off Clothing, Furniture; distance no objection.—Mrs. White, 15 Aungier street. T

AT Half Price—Magnificent Fur Jackets, also large animal shapes Seal and Beaver Coats.—Burke and Son, 80 Marlborough street. T

BLACK Seal coat, real beaver collar, very little used; £25; cost £68.—T 1874, this office.

CASH paid for Left Off Clothes, Jewellery, Furniture, Pictures, China, False Teeth; postcard immediate attention.—Singleton, 433 Rathmines.—Wellington House, 55 Wellington quay. T

CONEY fur trimmed Costume, brown, for Sale, 3 guineas. Apply Mrs. Lindsay, No. 1682, Irish Times Branch Office, Blackrock.

DUN Laoghaire—Goodwin's, 1110 Patrick street—We pay best Left Off Clothing; highest prices. T

DRESS Suit, fit gentleman, 5 10; good condition; cheap.—T 2000, this office. 16 F

JAPANESE Wine Cabinet, suit theatricals, 30/-; Black Velvet Cloak, £2.—W 33, Irish Times Branch Office, Blackrock.

LOVELY Gold Fox Fur Stole, cost 15 gns. Sell 4; also Black and Gold.—W 13, this office. 16 F

NAVY Blue ride astride Habit, cost £14; Mumford; take £5; perfect condition; medium size. Apply reference. Address "Z 2819, Press." 16 F

NAVY Serge Costume, 35/-; cost £8; Beige Wool (High Court of Justice in Northern Ireland on the 9th day of November, 1926.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1926.

BAKER, RINGWOOD and GORDON, Solicitors for the said Executors, 5 Clare street, Dublin.

To the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, Saorstat Eireann, and to all others whom it may concern.

Gazette Notice—Adjudication—Public Sittings—17. SAORSTAT EIREANN. HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN CONNELL, of 40 Cabra road, in the City of Dublin, Cattle Dealer, was, on the 21st day of October, 1926, adjudged Bankrupt.

Adjourned Public Sittings will be held before the Court at the Law Courts, the Castle, Dublin, on Friday, the 14th day of January, 1927, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, whereat the Bankrupt is to attend, and to make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects. Creditors may prove their debts, and at the first sitting choose a creditors' assignee. At the last sitting the Bankrupt will be required to finish his examination.

All persons having in their possession any property of the Bankrupt should deliver it and all debts due to the Bankrupt should be paid to A. G. Hollingshead, Official Assignee, Law Courts, the Castle, Dublin, to whom creditors may forward their affidavits of debt.

W. CONNELL, Clerk in Bankruptcy. MAXWELL WELDON, and CO., Solicitors, 15 Eden quay, Dublin.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In the Goods of

GEORGINA CAROLINE COLLES, late of 3 Elgin road, Ballsbridge, County Dublin, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic., cap. 35, that all persons claiming to be creditors, or otherwise to have any claim or demand against the estate or assets of the above-named Deceased, who died on the 11th day of July, 1926, are hereby required, on or before the 17th day of January, 1927, to furnish (in writing) the particulars of such claims or demands to the undersigned Solicitor for the Administrator of the personal estate and effects of the said Deceased, to whom Letters of Administration were granted on the 11th day of September, 1926, forth of the Principal Registry in Succetal Eireann.

And Notice is hereby further given that after the said 17th day of January, 1927, the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased, having regard only to the claims of which particulars shall have been furnished as aforesaid.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1926.

B. R. W. DORAN, Solicitor for Administrator, 51 St. Andrew street, Dublin.

IN THE GOODS OF PATRICK JAMES LILLY, late of 24 Leinster road, Rathmines, in the County of Dublin, Deceased, who died on the 9th day of December, 1926.

The creditors of the above-named Deceased are hereby required to send particulars of their claims (in writing), within one week from the date hereof, to the undersigned Solicitor for the legal representative of the Deceased.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1926.

FRANCIS CLINCH, Solicitor, 44 Fleet street, Dublin.

THE BEST WEEK-END PAPER FOR DUBLIN People is the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." Last Edition on Sale every Saturday morning. Price Twopence.

SALES BY PRIVATE TREATY.

SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY. VALUABLE FEE-SIMPLE PROPERTY.

THE CORNER HOUSE, DUNLAVIN, CO. WICKLOW.

These commodious and substantially-built Premises contain, on the ground floor, drawingroom, sittingroom, bathroom, with excellent porcelain bath and hot and cold water supply, w.c., pantry, large kitchen, with good close range and recessed cupboards, copper cylinder, and hot linen press; scullery with hot and cold water supply.

Return building contains two good sittingrooms and three bedrooms; all newly constructed and finished with V sizecting, and having a side entrance from street.

The first floor of the main dwellinghouse contains three large family bedrooms, with large recessed cupboards, and servant's bedroom.

The yard is approached from the side street under an arch. It contains a good force pump for the water supply, large srable with loose box, two roomy sheds, large coal house, and an old tiled shed.

The Premises are structurally sound and the roofs are in good repair, and the whole is held in fee-simple, free of rent for ever.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to WM. FINDLATER and CO., Solicitors, 55 Dame street, Dublin.

DOGS CONTINUED.

ALSATIAN Pups for Sale, beautiful specimens; are best son of Champion Tent von Haif, dam Olga of Boley. Olga holds the cup for the best Irish bitch; nothing finer procurable.—Sir Val Grace, Monkstown. 14 F

A BEDALE Pups, useful Xmas presents; choice.—Martin, Tram terrace, Blackrock, Dublin. 14 F

ALSATIANS—For Sale, splendid Puppies, by Vincent Rugby road. 15 F

A PRECIABLE Gift!—Well bred Black Cocker Puppies; cheap.—Lee, Hewett Institution, Palmerstown. 16 B

BEAUTIFUL Christmas Gifts—Pure bred Yorkshires, Pomeranians, and Wire Fox Terriers; young Alsatians and Kerry Blue Males, demon guards and retrievers; all choicely bred pedigrees; reasonable.—Ulsterville, Avondale road, Phibsboro'.

FOR Sale, Gordon Setter, Bitch, 6; months, very handsome, excellent pedigree. T

FOR Sale, beautiful Red Setter Dog, splendid worker, all game; second season; ever distemper; owner going abroad.—Ball, Rathcoole, Co. Dublin. 16 B

FOR Sale, Black Cocker Pups, pure bred.—Sainte Nursery Gardens, Sandymount. 16 B

FOX Terriers—Wire Pups for Sale, 2 months old, thoroughbred.—Santry Rectory, Co. Dublin. 16 B

FOX Terrier Puppy (Male), 7 months, very small, beautifully marked, excellent pedigree; lovely Xmas present.—1684, Irish Times Branch Office, Blackrock. 16 F

IDEAL Xmas Gifts—Sealyham Terrier Puppies, also prize winning Adults; reasonable.—Miss Nagle, Rylsbry, Greystones, Co. Cork. 14 F

POINTER Pups for Sale (when 8 weeks old); colour black; dogs £2 10/-; they are exceptionally well bred.—T 1876, this office.

PROMISING Wire Fox Terrier Dog, 6 months.—P. Dennis, 48 Springgarden street, Ballybough road.

PEKINGESE Male Puppy, champion bred, perfect specimen; moderate price.—Mrs. Westropp, Edinburgh road, Bray. 16 F

PEDIGREE Airedales—Adults and Puppies for Sale; cheap to clear.—Rockbrae, Bray. 16 B

RED Setter—Dog (unmarried) well trained Bitch, second season; healthy, steady all round; without fault; immediate delivery; price eight pounds; owner waste no time.—Mrs. Whitelaw, 25 Dartmouth square.

SETTER Pups—Old Irish Red and White, 4 months old.—Huston, Ballybannock House. 14 F

SALE, Fox Terrier, female, 10 months, intelligent; cheap. Address "Z 2822, Dog," this office. 16 B

SEALYHAM Puppies, Males and Females, champion blood; cheap; must be sold; all fashionably bred.—Copeland, Railway View, Enniscorthy. 16 B

SMOOTH Fox Terrier Dog.—Mrs. Dease, Dunsink. 16 B

Puppies for Sale, all classically bred, at very moderate prices.—Rock House, Stane, Meath. 16 B

THE "Irish Field" is the official organ of the Irish Kennel Club, and publishes lists of Registrations and exclusive reports. Interesting news and best reports of Shows. On sale at all newsagents, price 2d. Subscription terms—Yearly, 13/-; half-yearly 6/6 post free. Head Office—11 D'Olier street, Dublin. T

BUSINESS, BUSINESS PREMISES, LANDS, ETC.

SALE AND WANTED.

AGENTS' Offices or Stock Rooms to Let at low rents. Apply 33 Upper Abbey street. 16 B

FO